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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. COLLEGE HONORS.

There are two classes of honors which act as incitements upon the students in our colleges. The one is the general respectability and influce, which is attained, in every community, by the intellectual attainments. The student, high intellectual attainments. who excels in talents and in application, will be, who excels in talents and in application, will be, as a natural consequence, esteemed for the possession of these excellencies. He will be placed in offices of trust by his companions—and will hold in his hands the power, which intellectual superiority every where confers. The distinctions of this kind may be called the natural rewards of merit. They flow spontaneously, and bring themselves into existence in every regularly constituted society.

bring themselves into existence in every regularly constituted society.

The other class of honors to which I have alfuded are of an artificial character. They are conferred a positive and formal enactments by the authority of the college. Once or twice during the course of college study, and especially once at its close,—the members of the class are arranged, with more or less definiteness, according their comparative merits. They appears the constitution of the class are considered to the constitution of the class are considered to the class are class are class are class and class are class are class are clas according their comparative merits. They appear in public, so arranged, and the system, so far as it acts as an incitement, may be considered as as it acts as an interconstruction of the comparative merits of the pupils of the Institution, by a body of men, supposed to have the most favorable opportuni-

es of forming a correct opinion.
It is in regard to this system of artificial hon-It is in regard to this system of artificial honors that I wish to propose some inquiries. I would remark however, previously, that it is certainly very efficient in accomplishing the object for which it was designed. It operates as a stimulus of no ordinary power. To numbers of every class, it is, during their whole college life, the prevailing motive of action. To the minds of all, it is in some shape or other constantly arising, and stimulates undoubtedly to much of the effort which is made. Many a young man to whom the temptations to idleness might otherto whom the temptations to idleness might of to whom the temptations to idleness might otherwise be almost irresistible, is kept, many ar hour busy at his desk, by the prospect of ultimately surpassing in rank his companion, who is like him struggling for superiority—or by the hope of being, on Commencement day, publicly honored, in the presence of parents and friends, to whom he would rejoice to give pleasure.

whom he would rejoice to give pleasure.

But a system may accomplish the objects for which it is designed, and, at the same time, produce some other effects which are of such a characteristic of the same time. duce some other effects which are of such a character, as very much to diminish or entirely to destroy its utility. These ought always, especially in every important measure, to be fully considered. They may lead us to reject a system, which, together with much good, effects more evil; or what is better still, they may lead to such a modification of the plan, as shall enable us to secure the one and avoid the other. us to secure the one and avoid the other. I pro-pose to point some of the disadvantages which this system of honors artificially assigned have

apparently produced.

1. It produces a sad effect upon the hearts and dispositions of the students. It tends in a great degree to repress all that is amiable and affectionate, to sour the feelings, and alienate each from the other. It does this by cherishing in evidence that the product of cry individual from the beginning to the end of College life, a disposition, not to make any particular attainments,—not to acquire any given degree of knowledge or intellectual power,—but merely to surpass others in these particulars. So far as the operation of this system is commenced, it is of no consequence to an individual, whether he stands upon this or that level, provided that the level of his neighbor is below his own. It consequently turns his attention not to his own absolute progress, but to the relative progress of himself and his companion. Now no principle of human nature is more obvious or more universal, than that two persons cannot contend for superiority, without being excited to nhappy feelings towards each other. feelings which are attendant upon rivalry, are such as no wise man would wish to have implanted in the bosom of his child; and the power which a system like this possesses, converts a class of ardent young men, at the period of life, in which their dispositions and char-acters are forming, into a class of rivals, and which continues them during four years in this state,—the power of such a system to implant envy and jealousy as permanent traits of character, can be easily estimated. And when the decision comes at last, its tendency is, and it al-ways operates where there are not higher principles to control the beart,-to elate the few who riumph, with pride, and to irritate the rest, with mortification and chagrin. The latter por tion will constitute the majority, for there will be few in any class who will not place themselves in a higher rank, than that to which impartial

judges will assign them.

Now it certainly ought to be an object, in every system of education, to develop and cherish all that is mild and amiable and of good report in the natural character. To make companions in study go hand in hand in their pursuits, and to as much as possible every thing which can be a root of bitterness between them.

2. The second ill effect of this system is its in-

fluence upon religious character.

The Colleges in New-England are in important respects religious institutions. They were generally established by religious men,-from nducements of a religious character. Great numbers of the students are professed Christians, and looking forward to the ministry as the scene of their labors. The system into which we are inquiring operates upon them as well as upon others; and it appears to me, that a very large part of the difficulty which is every where felt, of maintaining the influence of piety in a college at a permanently elevated stand—is owing to this hashtaning the inducate of piety in a conege at a permanently elevated stand—is owing to this plan of converting Christian brethren, during the four years of their college course, into con-tending rivals. I believe it is almost always the case, that a young man, who was, at the outset case, that a young man, who was, at the outset of his literary course, deeply interested in the great business of his existence,—commences soon after he enters college a religious declension. He may make a few ineffectual struggles,—a rehe does not really emerge from it, until he has left college, and has recommended his pursuits, under circumstances, in which no such system as this would be tolerated for a moment.

When we have been long accustomed to the operation of any plan, we are liable to become insensible to its true nature? We can in such cases with advantage observe how it would appear to us, in different circumstances, taking care to change none of the circumstances which will materially affect its operation. We

can thus look at it as it were anew. Now, on this principle, I would ask what would be though t if it should be proposed in an association of min-isters, or a meeting of clergymen for purposes of improvement, to adopt some plan of making from time to time a public statement of the compara-tive intellectual excellence of the individuals concerned, with a view of stimulating them to greater exertions. Of course the plan must be dapted to the tastes and habits of these maturer minds, so as to act really as an allurement up-on those whom it is designed to influence. Ev-ery wise man would say at once that such a plan ery wise man would say at once that such a plan was directly calculated to put down, in every boson, all pure and proper motives of conduct, and every feeling of mutual confidence and affection, and to substitute in their stead, unhely and tubappy feelings, for the injury of which, no rapidty of progress could be considered as a compensation. There is a very great difference I allowly tween an Association of ministers and a College; it is on account of this difference that I have alliaded to the former. There may be more constraint difference which affects the case, something which makes it safe for young men of twen-ty to be stimulated, by hope of honor, in their efforts to qualify themselves to be successful servants of Christ, and yet highly dangerous for men of forty to be acted upon by this influence. If there is any thing of this kind, I have overlooked it.

Is not this a point into which Christians, who the Christian public, who look to the college for reinforcements of able soldiers of the cross, should inquire. May it not be that this is a stumbling block left in the way of many a beginner in the Christian course, which those, at whose disposal this business lies, ought to have weighty reasons

for not removing.

I designed mentioning one or two other evil effects of the system of artificial college honors, and the subject may be perhaps resumed.
E. ERODORE.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

What can parents do for Sabbath Schools?

The Christian parent looks upon his rising family with prospects brighter than ever rested upon the children of former times. While he directs their youthful minds to redeeming love, which bears upon the rich and the poor, upon the learned & the ignorant, upon the child of the city and the forest. I need not say that such a system is that of Sabbath Schools. Under the inducence of this system, domestic happiness has been promoted, public virtue extended, and the conversion of thousands of our fellow-men has been realized, while the Christian parent reflects upon this, and while he recognizes the sabbath scholar in the minister of the gospel, in the mis-sionary of the cross, yea while he pierces the reil, and with an eye of faith sees around the throne of the Lamb, those whose first notes of praise are commenced in these schools. His hopes were animated and his desires become more

These desires, however, cannot be gratified without effort; nor can Sabbath Schools flourish unless much is done by parents. As they feel & act on the subject, so will the highest interest of their children be promoted. As they discharge their duty, so may they expect to witness those scenes which have often been witnessed in the conversion and sanctification of Sabbath Schol-

ars. Now suppose a parent who desires the spiritual welfare of the youth around him should inquire, what can I do to obtain this desire of my heart? I would answer. Let it be your first object to see that your children are regular and punctual in their attendance. Without this, teachers will labor almost in vain. It is not within their reach to interest scholars who are frequently absent, and who think it of but little consequence whether they attend or not. Every parental neglect here, takes away from the improvement of the child, and, as far as its influence extends, blasts the hope of final success.

But says the parent, the duty you enforce is important, and neglect is very injurious; but I am not guilty of this neglect. I have ever been careful to have my children regular and punctu-al. But is this all, I have to do? I answer, No. al. But is this all, I have to do? I answer, No. This, although important, is but a small part of your duty. It is not enough that your children go to school every sabbath. They have a preparation to make, and an object to acquire; but the preparation made and the object acquired, will be much in proportion to the interest felt. Hence, every faithfui parent will endeavor ieterest deeply the feelings of his child in behalf of Sabbath Schools. To do this effectually the parent, himself, must feel. The question then comes home, do you feel on the subject? view its momentous consequences? Do you consider its bearing upon the future destinies of our country, and upon the eternal well-being of millions of our race? If you do, you cannot but interest your children.

That principle of sympathy and of imitation which characterizes humanity, will fix the feel-ings of the parent upon the child. If you regard Sabbath Schools as important, your chil-dren will also. If you have zeal for this valuable institution, the same zeal, though perhaps not with the same motives, will be rivalled in their bosoms. But if you have that zeal which the subject demands you will often introduce it in their presence; you will freely converse with them in ference to the prospects of the school as well as their own improvements, and every suggestion will be followed by deeper feeling on their part. If, then, you would benefit your children most, make it your habitual practice, at each return from school, to speak with them familiarly and affectionately, and interrogate them concerning their lessons; concerning the views they had obtained, the feelings they had cherished, and the application they had made, of the truths which they had examined. While you are thus conversing with them, let them know, that you feel anxious for their advancement, and that every successful effort they make, brings new joys to

On this branch of parental duty there is a wide difference among families of the same parish and in the same school. This difference is visible even to the eye of the passing stranger. I enter one dwelling and find the children alive to this great subject. When I converse with them, their countenances brighten, their freedom increases, and they engage in the conversation with all the arder of their youthful minds. In another fami-ly I find the same natural sprightliness, and the same familiarity on other subjects, but when that of Sabbath Schools is introduced, they appear diffident; their familiarity is abated,—The subject is a distant one—and why? Because it is made so in the domestic circle. Because pa-

upon its importance and its benefits. This want of freedom in parents results generally if not uniformly from a want of interest; and this is so visible in the children, that you can ascertain very correctly whether Christian parents are faithful by conversing with their children. If the truth on this point could be ascertained, how many parents would be among them who have to weep over neglect of duty! Hence it becometh each parent to examine his feelings and continued many makes and continued many makes are reflect, not only in his continued. duct, and make new effort, not only in his own family, but endeavor to excite a deeper interest and greater faithfulness in his neighbors. In these remarks, I have alluded only to two points of parental duty—that of relating to punctual attendance of children, and to the deep interest which scholars should feel in the attainment of their object—which feeling depends much up-on parents.—Other points of parental duty will be suggested in a future number. D.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. THE SABBATH.

MESSES. EDITORS,—It has been very gratifying to see in your columns, attempts to raise the public tone relative to the holy Christian Sabbath. And I should be glad to see many more, and able advocates of that sacred institution. To those, who hearthy desire to retain it, and enjoy its inestimable blessings both civil and sacred, it must be pleasing to detect any thing, which has a tendency to lower it down, or diminish its sacredness in the estimation of the community. Men will practice, other things being equal, according to their faith. If they believe the first day of the week to be holy in the same sense the seventh day was, they will pay a respectful regard to it; and it conscience be not seared, and the understanding be enlightened, every known breach of it will pierce them like a dagger, and probably will, as it often has done, prove their therough conviction of sin and conversion to God. But if the first day of the week be considered no more holy than any other of the week be considered no more holy than any other day, as too many in our country, and more than one denomination of professing Christians consider it, it will be treated so: and on this principle it doubtless is, that the holy Sabbath is so disregarded, and so extensively profined. If a man do not esteem it a hely day, he certainly will not keep it as a holy day. Any thing, therefore, that is suited to do away, or weaken the impression of sacredness in relation to the first day of the week, is to be regarded with jealousy; and every practice of that nature is to be gone into with great caution. I have for a number of years been fully persuaded that the iss of the term Sanday, a term well enough for idolaters to use to designate the day devoted to the worship of the sun, has done much to diminish, in the view of multitudes, the sacredness of the day. We are greatly governed in our habits of thought and feeling, and, consequently, of acting, by association. To the of the week be considered no more holy than any other we are greatly governed in our habits of thought and feeling, and, consequently, of acting, by association. To the term, Sunday, little or nothing that is sacred is, on the general principles of human nature, associated. We are creatures of habit, and habit has not induced it. But, to the term, Subbath, every reader of the bible must affix the idea of hatiness; something sacred. If great events are often produced by little causes, and the power of association be what it is thought to be, is it not from importance that we retain the term Sabbath? The writer of this would be gratified, and should think it of no smail utility to the Christian community, if the principle should be discussed by an abler pen. The writer probably feels more strongly on the subject than those Christians, who did not live in the place and age when the first day of the week was scarcely known by any other term than that of Subbath, and when the day itself was observed with far more strictness than at the present time. Let no term whatever be substituted for Subbath, the very term Jehovah himself gave to sacred time, and which, in its connexion in holy writ conveys the idea of sacredness, and something with or dome in the day and religious community.

S. B. H.

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- NO. VI.

"There is a giving that tendeth to increase." No man is impoverished by imparting a fair portion of his substance to the service of the Lord. The method by which God rewards the cheerful giver, cannot always be traced out, and distinctly marked—but the fact of such a reward is not better supported by the testimony of the Holy Spirit, than by the experience of all who have made the trial. "It is more blessed to give than to receive.

When ministers, whose scanty subsistence has entitled them to foreign aid that they might pros-ecute their pastoral labors without excessive em-barrassment—and when feeble churches, that have been strengthened by the munificence of their more able sisters, not only relinquish their claims on the patronage they have enjoyed, but endeavor to replenish the treasury from which they have derived assistance, and thus augment the means of repairing other desolations,—we have a delightful view of the true nature of Christian charity. And such instances of well ex-pressed gratitude are numerous. They are not wanting in our own commonwealth. The Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society is now drawing a portion of its annual resources, from some of the same churches, that have shared its

bounty in other years. But two or three instances of this kind occur in the correspondence of the American Home Missionary Society, contained in the Observer of Feb. 17, which deserve to be recorded here. The first is from a minister in the western part of New York, who three years ago had received an hundred dollars from the M. 1018 Missionary Society, and whose last remittance made up the same amount in fetura to the American Home Missionary Society. He writes, "Though that was a very seasonable grant as it respects my necessities, yet when I compare the pecuniary abilities of those actually and for a long time associated in the support of the ministry here, with the extreme weakness of a host of congregations in our country who are literally al-moners for the bread of life, I could never feel satisfied, until what I accounted a debt should be paid. Our auxiliary Society has an annual meet-ing in March, when I hope we shall collect something in addition to the sum now transmitted.'

The second is from a minister whose commis sion in the society's service has lately expired; He writes; "I have not solicted aid from your committee in behalf of this place since the expiration of the year-not because it is not equa necessitous as it was the last-nor because the prospect of usefulness is less promising; but because I perceive the calls upon your benevolence far and near are so loud and pressing, that I am disposed to leave an application for the present, until we see if we cannot possibly do without a sum, which might be the means of furnishing a precious laborer to some whitening field in the prairies of Indiana or Illinois."

It is believed that these extracts breathe the spirit which pervades the bosoms of all the missionaries and feeble churches, that draw assistance from the charity of the Christian public; they would repay all they have re they able, and they would decline receiving a single dollar from others which they could raise themselves. And is charity bestow-

rents do not converse freely with their children | or be scattered abroad still further, to be return-

HOME MISSIONS .- NO. VII.

There is one point of view at least, in which the benefit of Domestic Missions is not often enough contemplated—I mean, their influence in drawing forth the resources of feeble parishes for the support of the gospel, and in giving en-couragement to industry, with the whole train of moral virtues. It is a "sore evil under the sun," for any man or body of men to be wholly reheved from the obligation to defray the expenses of supporting divine institutions. What costs them little or nothing, they will value little. It is a blessing to any man, to be thrown into circumstances, where it shall be incumbent on circumstances, where it shall be incumbent on him to "devise ways and means," for meeting these demands which arise from the regular maintenance of God's worship. It promotes industry and economy. It keeps before his mind continually the claims of God upon his property, and inspires him with a pleasing consciousness of doing good to others as well as himself, and with the confident expectation that he shall be blessed of heaven in all the labors of his hands, in consequence of discharging an obvious and solemn quence of discharging an obvious and solemn obligation.

But go into a feeble parish, where the utmost energy that can be put forth, fails to secure the energy that can be put forth, fails to secure the labors of a competent religious teacher—where after all that can be done a deficiency of one or two hundred dollars remains to be supplied—and, you find hope yielding to despair, the conviction prevails that nothing can be done, and of course nothing is done. Now, let this deficiency be supplied by any means—let the Home Missionary Society say to such a parish, "we will give you assistance for a few years, till you can try your strength, and augment it"—and a new spirit is communicated at once:—hope is inspired. spirit is communicated at once;—hope is inspired, efforts are made, a minister is obtained, religion revives;—both the moral and physical strength of the parish is increased, and after a little time there is found ability enough to maintain the institutions of religion among themselves, and even

to assist others in maintaining them. By such timely aid, individuals in these waste places, are often encouraged to make very great exertions. The Corresponding Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, through the "Observer," has stated some, of a multitude of facts in his possession, in illustration of this point. In one place, three persons, with but small means, contribute annually \$25 each, and a very helpless church supports the gospel, a-midst Universalists and the irreligious. In another, two physicians bear more than one third of the whole burden which the people are able to sustain. In a third, one has obtained, and fitted up at his own expense a convenient place of worship. In a fourth, the females of a congregation composed almost entirely of the poor, beside taking on themselves the principal charge of sup-porting the gospel, have laid the foundation of a sinking fund, to extinguish the debt incurred in building their church, and propose to complete the fund has the profits of their industry.

many similar, in Massachusetts—I could mention many female circles that raise from 50 to 100 dollars per. ann. for the support of the gospel, by simply devoting one afternoon in a week or fortnight to sewing instead of idle visiting—many in-dividuals, who with "small means," pay cheer-fully from 20 to 50 dollars a year, to procure spiritual privileges for themselves and their children. But these extraordinary efforts would all be lost to the parishes in which they live, and to the church of God, but for the temporary aid of fifty or an hundred dollars from abroad. Never is the charity of the Christian public better devoted, than to the strengthening of the feeble, and the encouragement of the desponding in "the

> For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. WASTE PLACES.

There are towns and parishes even in this nighly favored state, where by reason of divisions and sectarian influence, and of a great, if not total want of feeling on the subject, the ordinances and regular preaching of the gospel, have not been enjoyed for a number of years. Here, as might be expected, you will find a general destitution of religious principle, and a still greater destitution of religious feeling and action. The solitary look, its mouldering walls, its broken windows, and its very desk in ruin, show that the spirit of religion has taken its flight. Among the inhabitants, you may find a few who mourn in silence over their departed blessings, and goneby hours of religious feeling and action;—a few, who hold fast the form of sound words, who have not defiled their garments, and long and pray for better times. These stretch out their hands for better times. These stretch out their hands to you, O ye, who are rich in this world's posses-sions, and ask for a little assistance, in restoring the mouldering walls of Zion, and that they may again hear the gospel preached among them in its purity. A surrounding population, most prob-ably, will be induced to listen to the sound, though it should be, at first, out of mere curiosity. But the word of God will not go forth in vain. It is a two-edged sword in the hearts of the king's enemies; and thousands have been unexpectedly slain by it. Even in these waste places of Zion where some assistance has been afforded, has it already produced an effect, which has more than ecompensed all the sacrifices which have been made to resuscitate these dying churches of our

In the mean time I ask the Christian public, whether the situation of the places now described, is not calculated to excite your pity, your sympathy, and your charity. They are the churches which were planted by the benevolence and amid the prayers and tears of those godly pil-grims, whose very dust you venerate. They are grims, whose very dust you venerate. ights which glimmer in the midst of surrounding darkness. They are the salt of the perishing earth around them. They are the planting of the Lord,—the vine which he brought out of They are the salt of the perishing Egypt. If they die, the land will become corrupt, and be given over to barrenness, and without help they must die. In a little while too they will be beyond the hope of recovery. Let a few more of the fathers, who yet inherit the spirit of the pigrims, depart this life, and the churches will become extinct forever. O then pity them, and send them the Gospel.

Sabbath Schools .- A writer in the Rochester, (N. Y.) Observer says, that four schools have been kept up and one added, during the winter, and that the average attendance has been greater than last summer.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

PULO PINANG.

From a Letter of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, in the London Evangelical Magazine.

Geographical Description.—Pulo Pinang (or Prince of Wales' Island) is situated at the distance of a mile and a half from the coast of Quedah, which is part of the Malayan Peninsula, and lies nearly at the entrance of the straits of Malacca, at the north-western extremity. It is a beautiful and mountainous island, said to be 45 miles in circuit, with one irregular shore, from which at the distance of a mile to the north is the small island of Pulo Tecos, or Rat Island, and on the south-east side, is Saddle Island, with one or two more of inconsiderable size, all uninhabited, but elevated natural islands, covered with

According to the last census, up to December 31, 1825, the entire population of Pinang, amounted to 37,962 souls, of whom 12,749 are Malayand Bugguese, and 7552 are Chinese; the remainder are Chullas, Bengalese, Armenians, &c. There are in George Town, and its immediate vicinity, I Episcopal Church; 1 Mission chapel; 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Armenian chapei; 4 Hindoo, and 3 Chinese temples; 10 Mohamme-

dan mosques, and 2 Siamese temples. Wellesley's Province, which lies on the coast opposite to Pinang, and extending thirty miles in length, and three miles in depth, along the coast of Quedah, contains a population of 17,154 souls, principally Malays, with some convicts employed in cultivating the land, and growing rice. This extent of country also belongs to the English. In the population of Pinang, are in-cluded 1361 native Christians, principally Portuguese and Roman Catholics; and 400 more who are Europeans. Near George Town, the Roman Catholics have a college for the educating of Chinese youths, to prepare them for Missionaries in China. They lately sent five youths from this college to China, and there are about 15 more still remain in it. In George Town, the Roman Catholics have a school containing 90 boys; and the Episcopalians support another, in which there are fifty boys; few, if any, chil-dren of either Chinese or Malayan origin are in

Late Mr. Ince. - Particulars of Missions, &c. -During the life-time of the late worthy Missionary, Mr. Ince, the Directors are aware, the mission here embraced both the Chinese and Maylayan population; but since his lamented death, the Chinese department of it has been abandoned. The Malayan branch is still prosecuted by Mr. Beighton. From general testimony, Mr. Ince possessed considerable natural talents, and had made great progress in the Chinese language, and diligently employed his attainments and talents, in promoting the objects of his mission, distinctions of the control of the cont with the Chinese, and superintending the schools of their children. His death is a great loss to the Society's Mission in these regions, being removed just as he had acquired talents to be useful in the sphere in which he moved.

Particulars respecting the Mission at Pinang .-From the extent of the Chinese population between 7 and 8000, and from the Chinese junks, but a few of which touch at Pinang, the comparative importance of the Chinese mission here will, in part, be estimated. [The Deputation then proceed to assign various reasons which induce them to recommend to the Directors the The Malayan branch of the mission has a much more extensive range; having access to a population nearly twice the amount of the Chinese: and, we are happy to state, that Mr. Beighton appears to have acquired a competent knowledge of the Malayan language, which he is diligently employing in promoting the objects of his mission. He has six schools of Malayan children under his care, containing 127 boys and 38 girls, in all 165. Some of these are 17 or 18 years of age. But though the above number appears upon the books, considerably less than that number attend at the same time.

On the Lord's day, in the forenoon, the teachers of the schools, with some other adults and children, in all to the number of 60 or 70 attend public worship at the Mission chapel, when they are instructed by exposition, of scripture, in the great doctrines of the Gospel, &c. and suitable behaviour is generally charachle. In the afternoon, Mr. Beighton visits one or other of the schools in the neighborhood, where he gives an exhortation to the children, and such adults as may attend from the immediate vicinity In the evening, he preaches in the chapel to a congregation of English, when several respectable inhabitants of the island attend, and some good he has reason to hope, has been done among them, by the preaching of the word. While we resided here, Mr. Tyerman preached every Lord's day evening, to full and respectable congregations

Among the Malays, there is no reason hitherto for hoping, that any essential good has been done. However, a few of the school-masters appear to possess some knowledge of the scriptures, and the way of salvation. But the love of worldly the way of salvation. But the love of worldly gain is so influential with these people, that at best, we must rejoice with trembling. The schools form the principal ground of Mr. Beighton's hopes of usefulness, though prejudice among the Mahoremedans here, has in a measure subsided.

The Mission chapel is an excellent building fitted up with great neatness, surrounded by a viranda, and supported by handsome pillars. Ad-jacent to it, the Mission house, which is a good bungalow, and of sufficient size to accommodate two families, and is surrounded by garden-ground.

Mr. Beighton's health has been very indifferent, and though he is now better, yet we think his state is delicate. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a family of four children, besides the daughter and child of Mr. and Mrs. Ince, who is a fine and promising child. Every care is taken, and kind attention shown to her by Mr. and Mrs.

Progress of the Reformation in Ireland .- At the latest dates, the number of persons who had open-ly abjured the papacy, and conformed to the Protestant church, in Cavan, was upwards of three hundred. These events were calculated to produce great excitement throughout Ireland, and the Roman Catholic priesthood became greatly alarmed. Dr. Curtis and other Roman Catholic prelates proceeded to Cavan to discover the cause of these large secessions, and he has pub-lished a sort of manifesto, in which he declares the converts to be of the worst character, and to have been brought over by money .- On the oth-

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SAMUEL FAREA

er hand, it is asserted that none were received until their characters were proved to be good, and many who had applied, but could not pro-duce such proof, were dismissed. The Editors of the Examiner say that the very supposition that 300 of the Roman Catholic population could be bribed, is absurd, and that those from whom separated, well know it to be so. A meeting has been called at Cavan, for the purpose of refuting the prelate's statement,—Church Reg.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA.

From a Notice of the Presbytery of Alaban which met at Mobile, March 8th.

Numerous petitions were laid before the Pres-bytery from various parts of the State of Alas-ma, and from the Territory of Florida, praying for spiritual assistance, and that the words of peace and salvation may be spoken to them by the Ambassadors of Christ. The Reports of the Young brethren who had been employed by the Board of Missions under the direction of the Board of Missions under the directional Presbytery, were received and highly approved; also a verbal report of the Missionary under the direction of the General Assembly, who had been sent to labor within our bounds. These Reports sent to labor within our bounds. These Reports open to the view of the Presbytery a vast field of Missionary ground. In Pike county, and the Territory of Florida, about nine hundred who adhere to the Presbyterian order have been vis-ited by our Missionarics. Those friends of Zion, ited by our Missionaries. Those friends of Zion, since their emigration to the regions they now inhabit, have lived destitute of the public means of grace-Sabbath after Sabbath has passed silently away—Pious heads of families have had to act as the Patriarchs of old in the capacity of Priests or Ministers, amongst those of their own useholds. But while exerting themselves in this way to keep up the life of religion in their own souls, and to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, gloomy clouds of despondency often overcast their prospects, and distressing apprehensions were entertained that all their exertions would be in vain, should they be destined to remain without a preached gospel, & the dispensations of the seal-ing ordinances of th. Lord's House.

A resolution was passed by the Presbytery directing Messrs. Murphy, Alexander and Kennedy to visit, as soon as practicable, Pike county & Florida, to preach the gospel, organize churches, and administer the ordinances to those who

belong to the fold of Christ. The narrative on the state of religion was but little different from that received by the Presbytery at its last stated session. A general and in-creasing attention is given to the preaching of the gospel. Some churches have had consideraession of members.

While the Presbytery has heard much calculated to encourage and gladden the hearts of the friends of Zion, there are many things indeed, in the narrative, which cause great grief and sor-row, to the friends of mankind. Iniquity in many places awfully abounds, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance and fashionable amusements, seem to have gained the as-

cendency, and sobriety and religion are thrown in the back ground and trampled under foot.

The Presbytery has appointed and set apart the second Thursday in May next, to be observed by all the churches under its care, as a day of the churches under its care, as a day of humiliation and prayer .- [Alabama Her.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS ENCOURAGED.

The Treasurer of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, in New-York, states the following instances of liberality, which are highly worthy of imitation. We receive them through the Utica Recorder.

"I have just received information from the church of Manlius Square have made an tion to support a missionary in the northern part of that town, which is an important missionary field; and that for this purpose there has been raised in his church and society, \$204 17. The places in which the missionary has labored bave made up one half of his support. There is nothing peculiar in the situation of the church of Manto enable them to do so much for the cause of Domestic Missions, but a willing mind. it respects this world's goods, many churches, that do comparatively nothing, are far before them. It is but a short time since it was with difficulty they could raise an adequate support for their own minister. When this subject was present-ed to the church of Cooperstown, the ladies, with a laudable zeal, gave assurance that they would support one missionary. The gentlemen obsupport one missionary. The gentlemen ob-served that they could not do less, and hoped to do more. In the same congregation, the Fly-Creek and Hartwick Benevolent Society advanced nearly enough to support one missionary at 850; and a gentleman of that church subscribes So that this church of Cooperstown alone will support four missionaries."

Young Men's Missionary Society, City of N. York, auxiliary to the A. H. M. S. The 4th annual meeting was held on the 9th inst. It appeared from the Report, that the receipts of the Society during the year, had amounted to \$1381, 47; which is \$300 more than the income of any former year. The amount paid over to the Parent Society was \$1,300, and has been applied to the aid of twenty-four congregations, in the support of twenty-two ministers, more than half of whom have been continued through the year, and are still on the list of the Society's engagements. These missionaries have reported 13 1-2 years of service within the last year, being a larger amount than was ever before furnished by the Society in a similar period. Two revivals were mention ed as having been enjoyed under the labors of the Society's missionaries—one in Florence, One-ida county—the other in Canton, county of St. Lawrence. The former resulted in the hopeful conversion of more than sixty souls; and among the fruits of the latter, twenty were added to the church on the first Sabbath of the present year, by which its numbers were more that Most of them were heads of families. which its numbers were more than doubled

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS. Bishop Chase's use of 1000 pages of Tracts at the contemplated site of Kenyon College, Ohio.

My sister, says the Bishop, (we report it mere-ly from memory,) sent me one thousand pages of Tracts of the American Tract Society, which I Tracts of the American Aract courself pre-received, while making some of our earliest preparations for the location of the College. had already collected about 70 children into a Sabbath School, whom we instructed for an hour or two, previous to the public service, which we regularly commenced at 11 o'clock. While enregularly commenced at 11 o'clock. While en-gaged with these children, I found that a large number of young men had collected around us; but it was only to be spectators of our proceedings; for, though only a small part of them could read, they seemed to feel above being taught in a Sabbath School. At length, on receiving the Tracts from my sister, I went out among them and said, "Why do you stand gazing about here? Now just take some of these little books, and gather yourselves together, in little circles of half a dozen or a dozen each, and let those among you who can read, read to the others. It is better than to be idling away your time in this manner." His invitation was cheerfully com-

plied with, and for successive Sabbaths, says the Bishop, it was one of the most affecting sights I ever witnessed, to see them collected in little groups, and seriously listening to the words of life contained in these precious little Tracts.

INFLUENCE OF "THE SWEARER'S PRAYER." Three years ago, says a respectable gentleman, as I was on a passage by water from Boston to Baltimore, one of the sailors on board was very profane, & I read to him the "Swearer's Prayer."
He acknowledged his wickedness and became very much affected in view of it. When we arrived at Baltimore I accompanied him to church. have since learned that he continued anxious

concerning his spiritual welfare for about a month, when he obtained a hope of an interest in the atoning blood of Christ. He is now established in business at Baltimore, and sustains a good Christian character. He has several times written me, expressing his grateful remembrance of our interview.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE TRACT ENTITLED "THE WELL-CONDUCTED FARM."

In the spring of 1926, says the officer of an Auxiliary Tract Society in Connecticut, a res-pectable citizen removed from this place to take harge of a large farm in Jefferson County, N. York. On leaving us, his son was presented with a number of Tracts, among which was, The Well Conducted Farm. (No. 176.) At the commencement of the hay season, when an in-temperate use of ardent spirits appears to be sanctioned by the custom of almost the whole community, he read this Tract to the family, incommunity, he read this Tract to mediate conse-cluding the laborers. The immediate conse-quence of it was, that two young men determin-ed not to make use of any more ardent spirits. Since that time one of the young men has become hopefully pious .- Ib.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

The following circumstances were communicated by a member of the Board of this Society, concerning his distributions in one of the mar-kets. He found himself actually thronged with applications for Tracts; and often, in subsequent distributions, met with the most cheering evidences of the usefulness of Tracts he had given on former occasions. On entering the market receatly,—"Here," said one, "comes the man that would make us all good." "I fear," said another, "that it is a hopeless task!" "Well," said a third, "I think he is in as fair a way to do it as any one; and I am sure we are much obliged to him for what he has done already.— He brings us treasures better than money.

One market woman, being asked if she had read the Tracts previously given her, said, "Yes, I have read them through more than once." Her husband, who stood near, overhearing the conversation, added: "She has been very ous of late-she has learnt more on the subject of religion since she received those Tracts, than all she ever knew before.

Another woman begged for the Tract entitled, The Way to be Saved!" saying that her husband, who was blind, had heard of it, and was very anxious to have it read to him; for he was eeking after the way to be saved .- Another said she would not take a dollar for one Tract which he gave her, so highly did she value it .- Another inquired of the distributor, if he had himself Tract on the Sabbath, which he had pre sented her a short time before. He replied, that he had. "Ah," said she, "it is God's truth, and I hope it has taught me to 'Remember the Sabbath Day' better than I have done."-N. Y. Obs.

Proceedings of the first ten years of the Ameri-Tract Society Instituted at Boston.

This volume, containing 215 pages, and neat-y bound, is now for sale at the Society's Depos-tory, Handyer Church, Boston, at the very reduced price of 25 cents per volume. It contains an account of the origin of the Society, a list of the original donors, the first ten annual reports entire, a list of the Tracts as they were dopted from year to year, extracts from the Correspondence, showing the want of Tracts in many parts of our country and the world, the eagerness with which they are sought after and read, and many facts illustrating their usefulness, together with a brief view of the operations of world. Every Minister of the Gospel, and every private Christian, who receives this volume, will find it a valuable accession to his Library.

Am. Tract Mag.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION

Choctan Mission .- A letter received in Philadelphia, from a teacher under the American Board at Emmaus, has the following paragraph. Last night I received the joyful news, that the Lord is pouring out his Spirit at Elliott, Mayhew, Ai-ik-hun-nuh, & Goshen, four missionary stations in this nation; at Mayhew, we learn that all the hired men, and several of the large scholars were anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved; at Goshen, three in the family are rejoicing, and a general seriousness pervades the family.

Chenango Point, N. Y .- A letter from Montrose, Pa. to a gentlemen in this city, dated April 8th, says, "At Chenango Point, seventeen miles north of this, a powerful revival has just commenced. A person who came from that place, represents it to be quite as powerful as At Union, two miles below the Point. the good work still continues."-N. Y. Obs.

Rochester .- Further information from this place has been received. The work increases. three Presbyterian congregations participate in it; and a deep solemnity has pervaded the whole village. The Lord is there in his power. Would that his own dear people may not there, as at many other places, be found to dishonour him with slothfulness and unbelief. - Utica Rec

Salina and Syracuse, Onondaga Co.-Forthree or four months past, a revival has been in pro-gress at Salina; and the subjects are becoming somewhat numerous for a place of that size.— Syracuse participated in the work for a time. -ib.

Parma, Genessee Co .- A revival, we learn, has commenced at this place. As to its progress. we have no particular information .- it

Connecticut.- In Lebanon, a revival commened in January last, and still continues. than 30 give evidence of a saving change, princi-pally from among the youth. There is also a pally from among the youth. There is a revival in New Preston.-N. Haven Intell.

A letter directed to the Editor, from Nottingham West, bearing date April 2nd, says—'The revival here still continues. Seventy persons have entertained hopes in town. Also at Litchfield, a work of grace has commenced; twelve are hoping.'

At Hampton, the revival, we learn, has be come extensive and peculiarly powerful. Nearly the whole town, it is stated, are either hopeful subjects of conversion, or in a state of anxious concern for their souls. Temporal business is made to give place to things of greater moment, and the great question, "What shall I do to be saved," agitates almost every bosom.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, APRIL 20, 1827.

SERMON, delivered at the Dedication of the College Chapel in Amherst, Mass. Feb. 23, 1827. By Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of the College. Amberst, Carter & Adams.

It is well known, that Amherst College is yet n its infancy, considered as to the number of its days; though it has, in many respects, outstripped many of its seniors, in its advance towards maturity. It is still in want of funds, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and has but recently erected a building specially appropriated to the worship of God. But it is highly favored in its officers, and remarkably supplied with students. It has struggled, long and sorely, with peculiar difficulties; but it has wonderfully survived and surmounted them. Its very name was once cast out as evil, by not a small portion of the community; by the same persons who now mention it with respect, and who will soon be disposed to do it honor. The dedication of its Chapel, may be consid-

ered as marking an era in its history, or a stage of its progress favorable to a review of the past. When its friends were assembled before the Lord in their solemn service, how could they but admire and adore his Providence, seeing all the way in which he had led them? And what passage could furnish so appropriate a theme for meditation, as the grateful acknowledgement of Samuel, (1 Sam. 7. 12,) Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. This text suggests to the preacher these " topics for consideration. 1. That without God we can do nothing. 2. It is the prerogative of God to afford help in his own appointed way, and in his own good time." These topics are illustrated and enlarged upon, in a perspicuous and satisfactory manner. The subject supplied him with the following "Inferences. 1. If we can do nothing without God's help, then we are bound to acknowledge him in all our ways, and thankfully to recognize his efficient aid in the accomplishment of every good enterprize. 2. Let us unceasingly pray for his help. 3. The thronging recollections which are called up by the occasion and the place of our present meeting, conspire to give an interest to the text, which no ordinary circumstances could impart. 4. From the rich experience of the past, we derive great encouragement for the future. 5. The subject of our present discourse, furnishes the best possible reasons for dedicating this noble edifice to God,"

The act of dedication is solemn, appropriate, and eloquent. The story of the Institution, in its various periods of darkness, discouragement, disappointment and sorrow, is well told; the speaker finding frequent occasion to sing of returning light and deliverance, to raise an Ebenzer and say, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. We have room now for only a short extract; and we shall probably make no more hereafter, lest we should prevent any from reading the pam-

"In looking round upon all that is here, upon these great buildings, these fine accommodations, these students, this erowded and joyful assimbly; and in thinking of the unpur-attested growth of this young Seminary, how can we help exclaiming. "What hath God wrought?" How distinct is the seal of his approbation upon this great work! Entire freedom from mistake, and perfect disinterestedness of mo-tive, cannot indeed be claimed for any helps of montive, cannot indeed be claimed for any body of men, or any uman enterprize. But I do believe, that after making numan enterprize. But I do believe, that after making ev-ery abatement on this score, it will be found in the great day, that much prayer and much faith have been embarked from the beginning in this undertaking; and that God has mightily assisted in carrying it forward. And it is a cir-cumstance which demands our particular and grateful acsnowledgements on this occasion, that not a life, nor a limb has been lost, and that no serious injury of any kind, has been experienced, in the erection of these buildings.

been experienced, in the erection of these buildings.

Again I feel constrained to say, "What hath God wrought?" Five years ago, there was one building for the accommodation of between fifty and sixty students on this ground; four years ago, there were between ninety and a hundred young men here; one year ago, there were a hundred and seventy. In 1820, this seminary did not exist. In the fall of 1821, it was first organized. For more than three years, it had to struggle with all the disabilities and discouragements of an unincorporated institution. It is scarcely two years since it was chartered; and yet, I believe, that in the number of undergraduates, it now holds the third, or fourth since it was chartered; and yet, I believe, that in the number of undergraduates, it now holds the third, or fourth rank, in the long list of American Colleges! God forbid that this statement should exerte any but grateful emotions, in the bosoms of those by whose instrumentality so much has been accomplished. Let all boasting be excluded. There is no place for it here. The occasion calls, not for the mention of what they have done, but for devout acknowledgements to Him who justly claims all the glory.

But though no man has any thing to hose to the investigation. But though no man has any thing to boast of, it is meet that we should earefully look over this ground to day, that the inscription may be indelibly graven upon our hearts, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

An Address, upon the Effects of Ardent Spirits, delivered at Lyme, N. H. Jan. 8, 1827. By Jona. Kittredge, Esq. Concord, J. B. Moore.

For some weeks we have intended to fill our Temperance Department" with two or three extracts from this Addres; and we still verily believe we shall do it soon. But that department and others have had such an abundant supply of original matter, that we have been so far prevented. We therefore take this method, to call the attention of our readers to one of the best productions on this subject which have lately appeared; at least so far as our knowledge ex-

Mr. Kittredge has the felicity of speaking directly to his point, and of declaring the thing as it is, without ambiguity, circumlocution, or false delicacy. He talks of drunkards and tipplers without reserve, and depicts the personal and family wretchedness which attends the sin, as one who is in earnest to expose and remove it. He deals too with the 'temperate' drinker with no sparing hand; and exposes the evils of an occasi nal and partial indulgence, so that no sober, reflecting man could hear him, and not go home and proscribe the use of ardent spirit forever. We have observed some negligence of style. The author sometimes exhibits a levity rather incongruous with the melancholy subject; and in a ew instances seems to feel more of severity than compassion towards the victims of intemperance. We mention these defects, because we should like to see them removed in a second edition of the Address, for which we presume a call will be made for more extensive circulation. A preface informs us, that many of the principal inhabitants of Lyme, on the same day, subscribed an agreement to use no distilled liquors, except in cases of sickness; and not to provide them for their families, their friends, or their workmen.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Literary and Evangelical Magazine, in giving an account of a meeting of the Presbytery of Winchester, says, "Presbytery had again reason to lament that so few Ruling Elders, the Representatives of the churches, were present at this meeting." It then adds, "The person who will devise a plan that will secure the attendance of these brethren on our ecclesiastical judicatories, will very much promote the interests of the church." The same defect, we believe, is often lamented, particularly of late years.

We are not connected with the Presbyterian church, and may not be competent judges of the nature and cause of her defects, or of the best way of removing them. But we would gladly promote her spiritual interests, by every means in our power. We would suggest, therefore, whether other members of the same church have not met this difficulty, in a late publication, though without the least reference to the suggestion of the Magazine. The Committee of the Presbytery of Oneida, N. Y., in connection with their "Narrative of the Revival of Religion" within their bounds, answer the question, What can be done to sustain and increase the spirit of Religion in our churches? Their 16th proposal for this purpose is in these words:

'The stated meetings of ecclesiastical bodies cught to be more strictly religious. Meetings of our Sessions, of our Presbyteries, of our Synods, & even of the General Assembly, are mere meetings of business, and this business is too often done in the spirit of the world. Our pious people are uninterested, or grieved to see the ambitious and litigious spirit which too often prevails. Were He in whose name we act, to descend again, and appear in person, and witness our proceedings, could we expect his approbation? Were more time spent in prayer and other religious exercises, our business would be as soon done, and better done, and we should return with a " conscience more void of offence toward God & toward man."

Were this proposal adopted, it might render he meetings of Presbyteries similar to those of Church Conferences in Maine and New-Hamphire; where clergymen and laymen take delightful counsel together, and incite each other to love and good works, in a more efficient manner than has probably yet been adopted in any other kind of meeting in our country.

PROSPECTUS.

Of a new weekly paper, designed for Children & Youth, entitled, YOUTH'S COMPANION.

On presenting the following Prospectus to our readers we apprehend some will object that another paper is unnecessary and expensive. To this we would answer, that it is better our children should have a taste for reading at home, than that they should pass their evenings abroad in the midst of temptations. If they have a taste for reading, let works of a religious or moral character exclude those of an opposite tendency. As to the expense, if our youth would consider the CONPANION as their own paper, they would be willing to pay for it themselves, with mone which otherwise might not be so profitably expended.

Would not Sabbath School Teachers find the Youth's Companion useful, as a reward to their Scholars? And would not a class contribute three cents a week to pay for it, after the teacher has read it?

Newspapers contribute to form the minds and habits of ur youth, almost beyond calculation. It cannot, therefore, be a trifling object, to furnish one for them which they ean easily understand, in which they feel a peculiar interest, and which will be likely to do them good and not harm.

A specimen of the work has been published, and sent to all our Agents; so that subscribers in any place can see it, by applying to the Agent there. Our Agents also are respectfully requested, to make it known to subscribers and PROSPECTUS.

The Editors of the Boston Recorder propose to publish paper for the special use of Children and Youth, entitled Youth's Companion. We have several reasons for making this proposal. We could about half fill the Recorder ing this proposal. ith interesting selections, adapted to our juvenile readers rom the various publications which we receive and peruse Many of these are too valuable to be thrown by and circulated no more; but we can by no means spare room to enlarge our Children's and Youth's Departments so as to admit one half of them. Yet they might be collected out of other publications, where they are embodied with other subjects, and placed together before the eye of the youthful reader. subjects, and placed together before the eye of the youthful reader. Another reason is, that the capacities of children and the peculiar situation and duties of youth, require select and appropriate reading. And while adults have various periodical publications, which they consider highly valuable, the younger part of the community seem to require that the same means be prepared for their gratification and improvement. If to these we add one reason more, the propriety of the step we have taken will be apparent. This is a day of nearlier ages for Venth. Christians full. is a day of peculiar care for Youth. Christians feel that their children must be trained up for Christ. Patriots and philanthropists are making rapid improvements in every branch of education. Literature, science, liberty and religion are extending in the earth. The human mind is becoming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and support to the coming emancipated from the com

ligion are extending in the earth. The human mind is becoming emancipated from the bondage of ignorance and supersition. Our children are born to higher destinies than their fathers; they will be actors in a far advanced period of the church and the world. Let their minds be formed, their hearts prepared, and their characters moulded for the scenes and the duties of a brighter day.

The contents of the proposed work will be miscellaneous, though articles of a religious character will be most numerous. It will not take the form of discussion, or argument, and controversy will be entirely excluded. It will aim to inculcate truth by brief narratives, familiar illustrations, short biographies, and amusing anecdotes. It will attempt to excite attention to good things by entertaining matter;

inculcate truth by brief narratives, familiar fillustrations, short biographies, and amusing anecdotes. It will attempt to excite attention to good things by entertaining matter; and yet every thing frivolous or injurious will be avoided. Its several departments will comprise religion, morals, manners, habits, filial duties, books, amusements, schools, and whatever may be thought truly useful, either in this life or the life to come. It will, of course, be a constant advocate, and we hope an efficient helper of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and the various means which are to operation for forming the characters of the rising generation on the standard of the Bible.

This publication, so far as we know, is of a new kind. There are Tract and Sabbath School Magazines, very useful for youth, as well as others; but confined to their appropriate spheres. There are Literary Magazines for youth, which exclude religious topics; and others for mere amusement, whose influence is unfavorable to religion and morals. There are publications, devoted to the subject of education; but intended more for the parent and teacher, than for the child and pupil. Any or all of these occupy only in part the ground which we propose to take. A small meekly journal, which should entertain their children and insensibly instruct them; which should occupy leisure weekly journal, which should entertain their children and insensibly instruct them; which should occupy leisure hours, and turn them to good account; which should sauc-tion and aid parental counsel and pulpit admonition; which should, in an easy and familiar manner, warn against the ways of transgression, error and ruin, and allure to those of ways of transgression, error and ruin, and alture to those or virtue and picty; a journal of this description has long been desired by anxious Christian parents—or at least they have felt the wants which this is intended to supply. The little they have had in this way in the Recorder and other publications, has excited their wishes for more; and those to, whom our present plan has been named, have hailed it with

If the publication proceeds, we shall hope to receive aid If the publication proceeds, we shall nope to receive and from such friends as can write feelingly for children and youth, and bring their language to their capacities. For ourselves, as editors, we can only say that we are fathers, and we hope Christian fathers, who know practically the anxieties of parents; that we have access to many sources of supply for such a paper; and that we trust our manner of conducting the liceorder has been such, as to inspire a good degree of confidence in the minds of our readers, that

of conducting the ficeorder has been such, as to inspire a good degree of confidence in the minds of our readers, that what few talents we may have, will be faithfully applied to the direction of the Youth's Companion.

We do not intend that our new engagement shall interfere with our present editorial duties, or diminish our attention to the Recorder. If the new paper is encouraged, we shall procure whatever assistance may be necessary, that both may receive full attention. The Children's and Youth's Departments will be continued in the Recorder; and no article will ever appear in both papers, unless, ve-

rarely, it be one of peculiar importance, or or ry rarety, it be one of pecuniar importance, or occasion ly a paragraph of very interesting intelligence. The re-paper will contain no advertisements and no term

With these remarks we introduce the Youth's Com ion to our young friends and to their parents.

prove an acceptable associate at their firesides, social circles, we shall be happy to send it forth visits, and trust that note will have occasion to appearance among them.

CONDITIONS .- 1. The Youth's Co Dublished wockly, at the office of the Boston Recorder, the folio form, on a half sheet of royal paper.

11. The terms will be \$1,50 in advance. If not paid advance \$2, will be charged. To Agents who pay in a vance for 8 copies, \$1, 25.

111. No subscription taken for less than a year. So scriptions considered permanent, unless they are exprendictly.

1V. The next number will be published on the first w June next, provided sufficient patronage is obtain.

V. If persons at a distance send their names by

Wednesday in May, and their payments any time in they will be entitled to the paper at the advance price. These terms cannot be considered high, in compaith the Recorder and other papers, if it be remethat we may not at first expect so large a list of subser and that no profit will be derived from advertisement an extensive subscription should be at an extensive subscription should be obt be reduced. Wil WILLIS & RAND

THE THEATRE.

Opinions of the pairiot, J. Quincy Jr., fathe of the present Mayor of Boston

When at New-York in 1773, he attended the theatre one evening, and says of the performa ces, "I was on the whole, much amused;-but citizen and friend to the morals and happ of society, I should strive hard against the mission, and much more the establishment theatre, in any state of which I was a memb

In Nov. 1774, while he was in London, vecte thus in his journal? "Went this even to Covent Garden Theatre; saw the 'Beggar' Opera,' with the farce of 'Cross Purposes.'-Shuter acted well the part of Peacham, and the actresses in several striking elegances of gesture voice and action, convinced me that wom equal men in the powers of eloquence. still further satisfied in my opinion, that the star is the nursery of vice, and disseminates the see of it far and wide, with an amazing and bane ful success."-ib. p. 233.

LADIES.

How to know a Lady in the Theatre.—A true lady is a theatre never wears a hat (particularly if coal scuttles an fashional le)—never sits or stands with her back to the stap between the acts—never eats nuts or drinks or eats at a in the house. A lady never makes herself conspicuous loud and boisterous conversation, particularly during it most interesting part of the performance—Yet we have set all these things done by those who considered themselve ladies.

Another .- If you would find "a true lady," search through the theatre, box, pit and gallery; but she is seldom, if ever there. Go then to the little group of mother and children, or the circle of select friends, or some abode of poverty and sickness. In one of those places you will

FEMALE DOMESTICS

We learn from the papers, that an Association of resp table ladies has been formed in this city, for the purpose encouraging good female domestics, and of aiding familie in procuring help.

The constitution provides for the registry of the nam of the female domestics, whose services may be by the members of the association on application there by the memoris institutes certain rewards for those who live a certain od of time in the same family; and makes some provision such as may be out of employ. The members pay a a year, and are thus ensured the services of a faithfurestic. Those domestics who register their names a pretty sure of good places during good behaviour; assecomplaint against them is made to the manager assecomplaint against them is made to the manager. estitutes certain rewards for those who live a certain case complaint against them is made to the managers association, their names will be struck from the registe

A good example .- I understand that a Church of Christ in this city have met together, and ananimously resolved that they will not use any Ardent Spirits, except, in case of sickness.— Would it not be useful to the cause of Christian ity, if all our churches should take a decided stand on this subject, and show by their exam ple that they are opposed to the use of Ardent

We know not that there is any necessity for reserve in this case. The church which has adopted this measure is Union Church in Essex Street; and the measure was adopted with great unanimity. The subject is before other churches in the city, and will probably be disposed of in a similar way.

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Anniversaries in New-York .- Clergymen and Delegates to Benevolent Societies at the Anniversaries to be held in this city on the second week in May next, and who are not otherwise provided with suitable accommodations, are requested, on their arrival, to call at Mr. John P. Haven's Bookstore, American Tract Society House, No 142 Nassau-street, where they will be directed to accommodations free of expense. ARTHUR TAPPAN, Chairmon. modations free of expense. ARTHUR TAPPAN, Chairman New-York, April 14. JAMES C. BLISS Sec'y.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

The Gentlemen and Ladies Associations connected with the Palestine Missionary Society, will be visited by the Delegation appointed by the Society, at their respective nual meetings on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. Third Parish in Abington, Tuesday, May S. Second Parish in Randolph, Tuesday, May S. Second Parish in Randolph, Tuesday, May S. Union Braintree and Weymouth, Friday, May 11. First Parish in Randolph, Monday, May 14. Second Parish Abington, Thursday, May 17. First Parish Weymouth, Thursday, May 17. First Parish Abington, Friday, May 18. First Parish Bridgewater, Monday, May 21. First Parish Bridgewater, Wednesday, May 23. First Parish Bridgewater, Wednesday, May 24. First Parish N. Middleboro', Thursday, May 24. First Parish N. Middleboro', Thursday, May 24. First Parish P. Braintree:—2d P. Wenner Parish P. Braintree:—2d P. Wenn

First P. Baston;—Ist P. Braintree;—2d P. Weymout Braintree, April 12.

CARDS.

Mesars. Editors, I wish, through your-paper, to schoowledge very gratefully the affection and respect of Ladies of my society in presenting me Twenty Bollars and Fifty Cents, to make me a Life Member of the American Tract Society at New York. May the saving grace of the Redeemer be their rich reward.

John H. Church.

Pelham, N. H. March 25, 1827.

The subscriber, expresses his thanks to "Ladies of his Society," and particularly to Mrs. Abigail Thayer as agent, for contributing Thirty Bollars, to constitute him a low nember of the American Colonization Society.

Medway, April 7, 1827.

LUTHER BAILEY.

Medway, April 7, 1827. LUTHER BAILEY.
Rev. Mr. WARNER gratefully acknowledges from an nuknown hand, the Receipt of Religious Books to the amount of \$30—which shall be circulated to do good at cording to the desire of the benevolent donor.—The results shall show that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Medford, April 2d, 1827.

BAALIS SANFORD, very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars, from Mrs. Thayer of Lubec, to have it Mrs. onstitute him a member for life of the Massachusett Lubec, April 4. ionary Society.

Elizabeth Bingham expresses her thanks to the member of the "Boston Female Society for Missionary Purpose" for the respect they have shown her in contributing Twee ty Dollars to constitute her a Life member of their Society Languagette. And she hopes that this expression of their tenevolence, will stimulate her to greater efforts to promote the object of that Society in which she has long feit a deep interest; and that the donation thus contributed will by the blessing of God replenish one of those small streams which causes increasing joy in Heaven.

Boston, April 3, 1827.

The Treasure: of the American Society for the Promo The Treasure: of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, being amount of collection on Fast-day in the respective congregations of the gentlemen mentioned: viz. American Brobe, School, School,

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

A meeting of nearly 1000 ladies of London d at the Crown and Anchor, Lady has been held at the Crown and Adopt measures Georgiana Wolf in the chair, to adopt measures for the conversion of the Jews in England. About for the conversion attended and addressed half a dozen gentlemen attended and addressed the meeting.

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Lubec, to setts Mis-pril 4.

g Tropes of Society.

Revolence, to object of interest;

be caused the causes of the c

h caus 1827.

Chickasaw Mission .- This mission is directed and supported by the Synod of S. Carolina and A letter from Mr. Stewart to the Cor. Georgia. A letter from Mr. Stewart of Sec., dated Monroe, Feb. 15, represents its present situation as extremely critical, in consecut situation as extremely critical, in consecut situation as extremely critical, in consecutive embarrassment. He is \$700 quence of pecuniary embarrassment. He is \$700 in debt, and must dismiss the school the first of May, unless he is relieved by his patrons. The benevolence of the South will not suffer such an enterprize to fail.

Fort Defiance Mission .- A letter from the Rev. Fort Deplance Mission.—A letter from the Kev. E. Patee, who has charge of this mission, dated March 1, states that the society which was gathered at Fort Defiance last year is in a prosperous condition. They have commenced building a meeting house, which is already in a forward state. Brother Fatee observes that this has been state. Brother Patee observes that this has been to him a year of affliction. Sickness and death have entered his family and deprived him of his wife and one of his children.—N. Y. Adv. & Jour.

The Hartford Female Jew's Society devoted their last year's contribution, so far as possible, to the education of female Jewish children at Bom-

Rutland County, Vt. The Bible Society of this Rutland County, Vt.—The Bible Society of this county met at Rutland, E. P. April 7th. The Directors estimate that 500 families in the county are destitute of the sacred volume. With this tact before them they thought and said, that something must be done. In accordance with this design, it was veten to complex immediately two design, it was voted to employ immediately two agents, one for each probate district in the county. The object of this agency is to ascertain with certainty the number of families who are without the Bible, who are able to purchase at the proper chiefts of this agency. cost, and who are the proper objects of this sacred charity; and also to solicit subscriptions and donations in aid of the funds of the society. Rev. Elihu Smith and Rev. Henry Hunter

Rev. Elihu Smith and Rev. Henry have were appointed agents for this service.

From the accounts of the society, it appeared that, since its organization, there has been paid into its treasury about eight hundred and forty dollars—that there is now on hand one hundred that the hun bibles, and near fifty dollars in cash. The Treasurer wants this sum immediately increased, so that he can purchase the 500 Bibles to supply

the county.

Rible Society of Virginia.—The fourteenth annual meeting was held at Richmond on the 3d A sermon was preached on the occasion by Rt. Rev. Richard C. Moore. Receipts during a year, including the balance in the Treasury of \$108, one thousand and twenty dollars; of which

\$262 were remitted to the American Bible Soy.

N. Y. Obs.

Cause of Bible Classes.—We learn from the Observer & Chronicle, that a committee from six different denominations in Philadelphia have been appointed, with authority, whenever they shall deem it expedient, to take measures for the establishment of a national society, for the more general promotion and improvement of Bible Classes. The Managers of the American Sunday School Union have decided against the proposal of connecting the two objects together in that institution, as was proposed by the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts.

Sabbath Schools in Addison County, Vt .- The friends of Sabbath Schools will be glad to see the following extract of a letter to the Editor from a member of the Addison Association .-- "You are authorized to say (if on account of the example you think it will do good) that the Addison Association at their last meeting voted to send an agent to most of our churches and societies, to obtain funds if possible, with a few to support an agent while he may form Sabbath Schools or Bible Classes, th, in every town and society in our bounds and also, where churches are unable to supply themselves, to furnish them with a library and with the Sunday School Magazine. You may say also, that to most of our churches the appeal has been made, and that the answer they give is- 'we will build with you.' "-Vt. Chron.

Philadelphia City S. S. Union .- The number of Schools now in connexion with this union is 21, containing in all 2489 scholars, in the instruction of whom are engaged 232 teachers. There are within the bounds of the city 33 schools not connected with this Society; the probable amount of scholars in all of which, may be stated at 3068: of teachers 352 .- Philadelphian

A society has been formed during this month, by the friends of Sabbath Schools in Hampshire County, called the Hampshire S. S. Union, and auxiliary to the Massachusetts Union. Strong, President; D. S. Whitney, Sec.; E. S. Phelps, Treas.

Southern and Western Theological Seminaries. -Education is cheaper here than even at Ken-yon College, the annual expenses of a student, with the aid received from persons in the neigh-borhood in the way of clothing, &c. not exceed-ing \$25 or \$30. This results from its location ing \$20 or \$30. This results from its location in a rich country, which has not a ready market for its surplus produce, and the employment of the students during the hours of relaxation, in profitable labor. A great part of the expenses of the institution thus far have been borne by the Professors. The number of students is few. the Professors. The number of students is from 30 to 40, and more would be received but for want of funds to support them. The Young Men's Education Society of New-York, have voted \$250 annually to this object.—The Semicary is at Maryville, East Tennessee.

Baptists in N. Hampshire .- The Theological & Baptists in N. Hampshire.—The Theological & Academical Institution at New-Hampton under the patronage of the Baptist Convention went into operation last May. From recent intelligence we are happy to state that the prospects of the Institution are very flattering. More than the Institution are very flattering. More than a hundred students entered during the past year. Mr. Farnsworth is the Principal. A revival commenced in the institution last fall, and about twenconnected with it have become the hopeful abjects of divine grace. Among these are a

umber of young persons of promising talents.

Waterville Intel.

The Cries of New-Hampshire.—Rev. Mr. Wilas, of Concord, writes to the editor of the Watchman, that there is a great inquiry for minsters of Christ, among the Baptist societies of New-Hampshire. The revival continued at ilmanton, & was general throughout the town.

The third Congregational society in Portsouth has recently voted itself a Baptist socie-and twelve of the principal members of the irch have embraced the sentiments of our deunation and their meeting-house is now epen or Baptist preaching .- Boston Watchman.

Unprecedented Patronage. - The Methodist Patr in New-York, Advocate and Journal, now as about 12,000 subscribers.

Bishop Burgess .- The Christain Observer for nuary, states, that this indefatigable writer s just completed his hundreth publication. ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

In Danvers, Rev. Charles C. Sewall. Ordaining Clergy, Rev. Messrs. Bartlett, of Marblebead; Rev. Mr. Green, of Lynn; Rev. Mr. Lamson, of Dedham (sermon from John x. 36;) Rev. Mr. White of Dedham; Rev. Dr. Flint, and Rev. Messrs. Upham and Flint of Salem.

On Thursday evening, April 5th, the Rev. W. G. Miller was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Charch in Orange-St. New York. Prayer by the Rev. J. Chase; Sermon by the Rev. A. Perkins, from Jeremiah 3. 16; Ordination Prayer by the Rev. S. H. Cone; Charge by the Rev. J. Standford; Right-hand of Fellowship by the Rev. C. G. Sommers.

Installation.—March 14, the Rev. Elias Megregoet, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Ware, was continued to the Company of the Baptist Church in Ware, was continued to the Baptist Church in Ware, was continued

ev, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Ware, was con stituted Pastor of the Baptist Church in Leverett and Mon tague, Mass. The Rev. S. S. Nelson, of Amherst, preach ed the Sermon.

ague, Mass. The Rev. S. S. Nelson, of Amherst, preached the Sermon.

Dedication.—On Wednesday, the 4th of April, the new Meeting-House in Vernon, Conn. was dedicated to Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Invocation and Reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of North Coventry; introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, of Willington; Sermon, by the Pastor; Concluding Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, of Simsbury, The house has a basement story, containing a large and convenient room for religious and other meetings; and cost about \$7,000. The day after the Dedication, nearly all the Slips and Pews, except those which are reserved, were sold for about \$7,700.—Hartford Obs.

Dedication.—On the 11th inst. the Church belonging

Dedication.—On the 11th inst. the Church belonging the Second Ecclesiastical Society, in Hartford, Conn. as dedicated to the worship and service of God. Ser-ton from Genesis xxviii. 17, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr.

Linsley.

On Thursday 15th ult. a brick meeting-house erected in Campton, N. H. for the Baptist Society in that town, was dedicated to Almighty God. The Sermon was delivered by Prof. Farnsworth, of the Academy and Theological Institution at New Hampton, from Ps. 127: 1.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. QUARTERLY LIST OF DONATIONS.

QUARTERLY LIST OF DONATIONS.

(NOTE.—The Directors of the Society meet quarterly on the 2d Wednesday of January, April, July, and October of each year. By a vote of the Directors, all donations whether in money, or clothing, are hereafter to be acknowledged quarterly instead of monthly. Notices will also be given occasionally of donations made into the Treasury of the several Branch Societies.)

DONATIONS INTO THE TREASURY OF THE PA-

DONATIONS INTO THE TREASURY OF THE P
RENT SOCIETY—from Jan. 1st, to April 1st, 1827.

1. FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

A friend in Dedham,
Young Men's Aux. Ed. So. of Boston,
Trifle, from a sincere firend to Christ,
Rindge, N. H. Monthly prayer meeting in the 1st
Congregational Society,
New 'oryport, tenth semi-annual payment of the
associate circle of industry,
Avails of clothing disposed of by Mrs. Porter, of
Andover,

18 22 00 25 00 Andover,
Planter's family in Georgia, by N. Willis,
Pittsfield Female Aux. Ed. So. annual payment, ittsheid Female Aux. Ed. So. annual payme tichburg, Ms. a young lady, tanvers, Monthly Concert, lox ury, Vt. female member of the church, aud Roberts, Moffit's store, N. York, Indilesex Aux. Ed. So.

Middlesex Aux. Ed. So.
Female Missionary Society, Sterling, Ms.
Tobias Lord, Boston.
Avails of a potatoe field, from Dea. R. Saunders,
Wrentham,
Friend, by H. Hill, Esq.
Female Ed. So. of Boston and Vicinity, auxiliary
to Am. Ed. Society,
Female Ed. So. of Beverly,
Mrs. Daniel Spear. Quincy, by Willia & Boston. Female Ed. So. of Beverly,

Mrs. Daniel Spaar, Quincy, by Willis & Rand,
Enclosed to the Treasurer,
Female Ed. So. West Newbury,
Rev. John Dickson, Charleston, S. C. for 1826,
Do. do. do. 1827,
Son of Old Hampshire, for beneficiaries at Amberst Col. 7 50
Collected by Rev. Rodney G. Dennis, during a
short agreey, viz.

short agency, viz. From members of his society in Topsfield, 77 63 Harvard, monthly concert,

Do. a frice?,

Fitchburg, in Rev. Rufus Putnam's Society, I pair boots, value \$4, and cash,

Westminster, monthly concert,

Mrs. Perais Sweetzer, a legacy advanced by Rev. C. Mann,

Westminster, several individuals,

Worcester, Rev. Mr. Hoadly's So., the balance of the appropriation \$4000 circum by the morceater, Kev. Mr. Hoadly's So., the balance after appropriating \$40 given by the Miss Waldo's to constitute their Pastor, an honorary life-member, and also after appropriating \$100 given by Mr. Wm. Mc-Farland to constitute him an honorary life-member, as acknowledged below, 37 75 Rev. Mr. Going's So. 36 90 Vorceater, 1st Society

36 90 37 75-292 14 Worcester, 1st Society, Annual Subscriptions. Mrs. Keith, Charleston, S. C. Sarah Battelle, Edmund Kimball, Newburyport, Mrs. Barksdale, Charleston, S. C. Mrs. John Gadsden, do. Miss Haxham, do. Mrs. Hasham, do.

Augusta Forman, Newark, N. J. for 1826 & 7, 10 00

Samuel Newman, Newburyport, 5 00—

Life subscriptions constituting the donors hon-

Life subscriptions constituting the donors honorary members for life of the Society.

Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College,

Rev. L. J. Hoadly, by the Miss Waldo's, 40 00 Mr. Wm. McFarland, Worcester, 100 00 Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rector of St. Paul's,

Boston, by ladies of his society. 40 00—220 00 II. FOR THE PERMANENT FUND.

Dartmouth scholarship, in part of principal, by Prof. Adams, Dr. Mussey and Mills Olcott, Esq. Committee, 370 96 Lathrop scholarship, in part of principal, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, of W. Springfield, 400 00

Legacy of J. Langdon, late of Plymouth, Ct. 100 00-870 96

Total, \$3:20 29 III. DONATIONS IN CLOTHING. HI. DONATIONS IN CLOTHING.
Rowe, Ms. Bundle of yarn, from a friend.
West Boylston, Female Reading and Char. So., 10 pr. socks, and 1 pr. pillow-cases.
Boston, Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 pr. socks.
Dracut. Ms. Fem. Char. So. 9 pr. socks.
Newlpswich, N.H. Fem. Reading & Char. So. box clothing.
Newton, Friend to the So. 2 pr. socks.
Needbam. Friend to the So. 2 pr. socks.

Needham, Friend to the So. 2 pr. socks.

Sterling, Ms. Fem. Miss. So. articles of clothing.

A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT BRANCH OF THE A. E. S.

March 22, 1827.—In the hands of Eliphalet Terry, Esq.

Hartford, Treasurer of the Branch, and Agent of the

Treasurer of the Parent Society.

Hartford, Treasurer of the Barent Society.

Treasurer of the Parent Society.

1. For INMEDIATE USE.

From the Fenale Ed. So. Northfield, by
Miss Fowler, Sec'y.

Gentlemen, do. by Rev. Mr. Noyes, 33 50
Interest, received on money invested, 19 93
Interest rec'd on Lindsley scholarship, by
H. Francis, 64 00
H. Francis, 33 19
42 00

nterest rec'd on Lindsley scholarship, by
H. Francis,
G4 00

"HartfordYoungMen's do.by R. Bigelow, 33 19

"Lavenham do.by J. R. Woodbridge, 42 00

"Hawes do. by do. 5 00

Donation from Dea. A. Cotton, by do. 5 00

Do. sundry friends, by Miss M. J. Chester, 4 52—241 14 II. SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN TO THE A. E. S.
Dudley Cook scholarship, 1000 00
Lavenham do. in part, 300 00
Hawes do. in part, 444 43
Wilcox do. in part, 340 00
Hartford Voung Men's do in part, 474 000-2

Hartford Young Men's do. in part,

SCHOLARSHIPS FOUNDED-during last 3 months. 1. The Brown scholarship, by the late Moses Brown, Esq.

Newburyport.

The Payson scholarship, by 2d Congregational church in Portland, Me.

The — scholarship, by Ladies of Portland.

The Ellingwood scholarship, by the North Congregational Society in Bath, Me.

5. The — scholarship, by the South Cong. So. in do.
6. The — scholarship, by the Cong. So. in Augusta, do.
7. The — scholarship, by the Long. So. Hallowell,
S. The — scholarship, by the Congreg. Societies in
Brunswick and Topsiam.
9. The — scholarship, by the Ist Society in Saco.
10. The Lord scholarship, by Mrs. Phebe Lord, Kennebunkport.

nebunkport.
P. S. Three of the above scholarships are not yet en-

irely filled up.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars have been received by ninety-three teneficiaries, the last three months, as the fruit of their own earnings, in teaching school, and the state of their arms to see the second section to the second seco various kinds of labor, as appears by their returns to ard of Directors. The appropriations for the Quarter amount to twenty-four hundred dollars.

E. Connellus, Secretary.

474 00-2558 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A friend has furnished us with Dr. Clark's Tract on the use of Tobacco, and the subscriber who inquired for it can receive it by sending to this office. It was published by Thomas & Whipple, Newburyport, and sold by them and H. Whipple, Salem.

To the writer, who complains that his pieces have been delayed, we owe an apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of them. Some of them will appear soon. If we knew how to address him, we could satisfy him at once.

im at once.

Correction.—In the "List of Revivals" given last week, some errors occurred. The numbers affixed to the following towns denote "inquirers," instead of "converts;"—Stoneham, Rowley, Charlestown, Newburyport, and Bradford In New-York, for Geneva, read Genog.

SECULAR SUMMARY

Canary Islands.—The following particulars of the severe storm in those islands, were received at Havana in a private letter:—Three vessels were lost at Santa Cruz, with three men. On shore many houses were inundated.

At Candelaria, two houses were destroyed, with a bridge, a prison, a church, and the castle, with eight men. At Guimar five or six persons, eight houses and farm-houses in the vicinity. At La Guancha 120 houses, with nearly all the inhabitants. At Oratava 102 men, women and children, and 587 domestic animals; beside 73 houses ruined, and 144 destroyed. and 144 destroyed.

and 144 destroyed.

A correspondent of the National Gazette stats, that Mrs. Opie, the accomplished authoress, and the celebrated Mrs. Fry, the benefactress of Newgate, are about to visit this country, and it is believed are now on their passage, accompanied by Anna Braithwaite. They will probably be in Philadelphia in time to attend the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends.—[N. Y. Dat. Adv.

England.—Meetings continue to be held of the opposers of the Free Trade act; and petitions have been agreed to praying the government to authorize the employment of British vessels exclusively to the lumber trade of the nation

A report is current said to have been received by the British North West Company, that Capt. Franklin had accomplished the object of his great over-land expedition, and had fallen in with, and embarked on board of His Majesty's ship Biossom, which had been sent for the purpose of meeting him in Behring's Straits.

Petitions had been presented to parliament, praying that the proposed increase of the salary of the Duke of Clarence may not be confirmed, till the wants of the starving popula The debates on the Catholic Claims, and the Corn Laws

are expected to be unusually warm and the questions clo Accounts from Portugal are to March 1.—Affairs not tranquil—and expectations existed that the war would be carried into Spain. Provisions and forage high—ports not

The latest information from Rio de Janeiro, [Feb. 27,] brings a report of a victory gained by a B. Ayres Army in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande.

The American trade to China last year amounted to \$5,949,562—between China and South America, double what it was the preceding year.

Steam Boats in India.—A Calcutta Paper says "Steam

Steam Boats in India.—A Catcutta Paper says: Steam Vessels will become as numerous on the rivers of India as on those of Europe and America. They continue to multiply. In addition to those now on the Hoogly, four are on the stocks. Some of these are to be put upon the Brahmaputra. The existence of coal in Sylhet, and its recent discovery in Asam are fortunate."

It is proposed to navigate the Red Sea with Steam Ves-

14 citizens of the U.S. have offered to serve in Com Porter's squadron for nothing, and others have offered to lend money for it without profit. The former denational ize themselves. The Mexican Govt, have sent to Com Porter their approbation of his conduct.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional Election.—In Connecticut: Hon. John Baldwin, Noves Barber, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Orange Mervin, Elisha Phelpa, re-elected. David Plant, in the room of Gideon Tomilson, elected Governor of the State.

Mr. Tomlinson is elected Gov. of Connecticut, by a majority of about 1900 votes, in opposition to the present Gov. Wolcott.

Wolcott.

Virginia.—Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Charles F. Mercer, and Philip P. Barbour, have been elected to Congress.

Mussachusetts Election.—Senators elected: in Hampden county, J. Mills.—Messrs. Dwight and Wallard, by the den county, J. Mills.—Messrs. Dwight and Willard, by the latest returns, have nearly an equal number of votes. It is uncertain which is elected, if either. Hampshire: Mr. Billings is elected, and probably Mr. Phelps. Franklin: Mr. Hoyt elected. Probably one vacancy; candidates, Messrs. Longley and Whitaker. In Berkshire: Messrs. Briggs and Hill are probably chosen.

The District Attorney of the U. S. for Pennsylvania has entered a nolle pros. on the numerous indictionals of the description of the sentence of a nolle pros. On the numerous indictionals of the sentence of a nolle pros. On the numerous indictionals of the sentence of

entered a nolle pros. on the numerous indictments found by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia relative to the Thompson

Naval.-The U.S. sloop Lexington, Capt. Shubrick has arrived in New-York, nine days from Havana-Brought home for trial the crew of the schr. Mark Tim detained at Havana under suspicious circumstances. Cor modore Porter continued to be blockaded at Key West.

Postage.—The high postage of pamphlets has been a cause of complaint; by a late act it is reduced. Every pamphlet of more than 24 pages on a royal sheet, or sheet of less size, is charged by the sheet. Small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, is charged with half the amount charged on a full sheet.

A good regulation.—A late law of Congress enacts, that no postmaster, or assistant postmaster, shall act as agent for lottery offices, or, under any colour of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall any postmaster receive free of postage, or frank lottery schemes, crulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision, the

culars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision, the person offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

Jefferson College Pa. Officers: Rev. Mathew Brown, D. D. President; Rev. John M'Milian, D. D. V. Pres. and Prof. of Theology; Rev. James Ramssay, D. D. Prof. of Hebrew; Mr. Samuel Miller, A. M. Prof. of Landau, Phil; Rev. William Smith, A. M. Prof. of Languages; Alexander T. M'Gill, A. B. Tutor. Students: The Seniors at present, are 30, Juniors 25; Sophomores 37; Freshmen 9; Preparatory 19—total 120.

University of Vermont.—We congratulate the friends of this institution on the election of the Rev. Joseph Torrey of Royalton, to the Professorship of Languages and Belles Lettres.—We are happy, too, to learn that a system of reform in the instruction and discipline of the University has been made out, and is before the Trustess for consideration. Bellows Fulls Chron.

At a public commencement held at the Anatomical Half of the University of Maryland, on Monday the 2d instant, the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on nearly ighty gentlemen, who wrote dissertations on themes that re specified in the Baltimore papers.

John Delamatter, M. D. Professor in the Berkshire Med-

John Delamatter, M. D. Professor in the Berkshire Medical Institution, was on Tuesday evening last, appointed by the Regents of the University, Professor of Surgery in the Western Medical College, in the room of Joseph White, M. D. resigned.—Albany Gaz.

Literary.—Messrs. Carcy & Lea, of Philadelphia, have just published the new work of A. H. Everett, Esq. entitled "America, or a general survey of the political situation of the several powers of the Western Continent, with conjectures on their future prospects." It makes an octave volume of 364 pages; and the following are the heads of its several chapters.

everal chapters.

"Position of America and the United States in the Gen-"Posttion of America and the United States in the General Political System-Brief Review of the Principal Events of the last Five Years.—United States of America; form and spirit of their Political Institutions.—The United States of America; internal situation and policy—Spanish America; publical condition of the new states—European Colonies in America—Foreign Policy of the two Americas—International Relations of the two Americas—Congress of Panana—Fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—Death of Messrs. Adams and Jefferson—Congress of the future situation of America, and Insion: Prospects of the future situation of America, and

its influence on the Fortunes of the World."

Four additional volumes of Biography of the eminent statesmen who were members of Congress in July 1776, when independence was declared, have been lately published, and received in this city for sale.—Most of the sketches are written with ability; and they all afford information of men and events, at the early and critical period of the revo

The report of Col. Knapp being the Editor of the National Journal, is contradicted. Mr. FORCE is the only repsible Editor of that ably conducted paper.

An Hourly Coach is to be run between Providence and The New-York Male Society for the improvement of Donestics has been productive of much good. It has recently hosen its Officers for another year. 47 Premiums have

Canal Societies are forming in the several Counties of

Maryland.
The logwood-dye Broadcloths are again spoken of as in The New York Greek Committee are about to load anoth-

Charleston papers to the evening of the 7th inst. contain

Charleston papers to the evening of the 7th inst. contain nuch interesting ship news, among which is the loss of the chooner General Pike, from this port for Tampico.

Colonel Brearly arrived at Mobile on the 22J ult. on his way to Arkansas, to explore the country.

Gen. Bernard and Capt. Poussir had sailed from Charles-

ton for St. Augustine, on a surveying expedition.

Gen. Clarke has returned to St. Louis, Missouri. The
Choctaw and Chickassw Indians have rejected the propositions of the commissioners, and refused to sell their lands.

Barley.—If our farmers would pay more attention than
they do to raising harley, it is believed they would find

they do to raising barley, it is believed they would find their account in it.—There is, perhaps, no sort of grain which, to a certain extent, they could cultivate to more advantage. It produces a bountiful crop, usually finds a ready market, and brings a generous price.

So says some paper. To this may be added, that more malt liquors will be wanted, as men abjure rum.

A Saying Bank is about to be established as N. Orleans.

A Savings Bank is about to be established at N. Orleans.

A company is about placing a Steam Boat on Winnipis cogec Lake.
In 1776 Mr. Jefferson occupied the most westerly hous Philadelphia. It is now the centre of the city.

Africans.—In New Haven are 800 colored people. A

Africans.—In New Haven are Suo colored people. A society has lately been formed there, entitled the "African Improvement Society of N. Haven," "to improve their intellectual, moral, and religious condition;" and the work appears to engage earnest attention. The Rev. Mr. Jocelyn and others have preached to the Africans for two years past, and a number have been made the subjects of divine

Emancipation.—The Rev. Robert Cox, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Suffolk Co. Virginia, on the 16th ult. In his will be made provisions for emancipating all his slaves—upwards of thirty, and for giving each a handsome sum of money. He had offered to transport them to Africa during his life, but they chose to live with him and receive wages.

live with him and receive wages.

Citizens of Philadelphia have given pieces of plate to Messrs. Hamilton & Henderson, of Mississippi, for rescuing certain kidnapped coloured children.

Woolfolk, the notorious slave-dealer, has been fined for a

Wooltolk, the notorious slave-dealer, has been fined for a violent assault on B. Lundy, editor of the Genius of U. Emancipation. The chief justice, however, showed his disposition to punish the innocent, if he had had the power. He said, "he had never seen a case in which the provocation for a battery was greater than the present—that if abusive language could ever be a justification for a battery, this was that every many the search that the present—that if abusive language could ever be a justification for a battery, this was that case—that the traverser was engaged in a trade sanctioned by the laws of Maryland, and that Lundy had sanctioned by the laws of Maryland, and that Lundy had no right to reproach him in such abusive language for carrying on a lawful trade—that the trade itself was heneficial to the state, as it removed a great many rogues and vagabonds who were a nuisance in the state—that Lundy had received no more than a merited chastisement for his abuse of the traverser and but for the strict letter of the law, Court would not fine Woolfolk any thing. The court however was obliged to fine him something, and they therefore fined him one dollar and costs!!!"

one dollar and costs !!!"

Lotteries in New York.—The bill passed by both branches of the Legislature, imposing heavy penalties for the sale of unauthorized Lottery tickets, and restrictions on the sale of those heretofore improvidently authorized, has been returned by Gov. Clinton, with objections, on the ground that it interfered with the grants of former Legislatures.—He considers the acts of 1814 and 1822, by which certain rights are vested in individuals, as a contract, and that the present bill would be a violation of that contract.

Massachusetts.—The Suncepus Court has operated all

Massachusetts.—The Supreme Court has overruled all the objections to the indictment under the law prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in this Commonwealth.

In cases of information against several lottery brokers in

In cases of information against several lottery brokers in this city, for seiling and advertising lottery tickets, six of them declined contending against the Commonwealth, and were fined twenty dollars and costs each. The covers plead not guilty, and their cases will come on at the next term.

Morgan.—The Committee of the N. Y. legislature, to whom many petitions respecting the Morgan affair, were referred, have made a report. They say, they think that the creation by law of a special tribunal to meet this case, would be doubtful in principle and dangerous in precedent, while it could not materially add to the powers vested in existing courts. They recommend, that the governor he requested to offer \$5000 for the discovery of Morgan, if living; and the same sum for his murder is, if dead. They also recommend, that a joint committee of the two houses be appointed, to visit the several counties in that section of the state, with power to send for persons and papers, & inquire into the facts of the case, and report to the next legislature.

The N. Y. Assembly has refused to adopt the resolution

The N. Y. Assembly has refused to adopt the resolutions reported by the Committee on Morgan's case.

Suicide.—Mrs. Button, wife of William Burton, of Cheshire, Ms. hung herself on the 6th inst. She effected it by means of a skeiu of yarn suspended on the corner of a door. It is said she owed her death to some unhappy and mistaken impressions in regard to religion.

The bill for extending the Pennsylvania canal, providing for the extension of integral activities.

for the extension of internal navigation in that State on large scale, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Thursday of last week about 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Abraham Newkirk, Mr. John Greenman and a Mr. Fish, were unfortunately drowned in attempting to cross the Schoharie Creek in a skiff, at the ferry at Fort Hunter, five miles west of Amsterdam village Saratoga Sentinel.

Remarkable Escape .- Mr. J. C. Newell, of Concord. Remarkable Escape.—Mr. J. C. Newell, of Concord, being at Weston in a chaise, his horse became refractory, and run off a walled bank, nine feet high. The horse tell on his back, uniquired. The chaise made a complete revolution, and was broken in pieces. Mr. N. had a child in his arms, which was providentially saved from injury, and he was but slightly bruised himself.

On Friday morning last week the sch. Sarah Jane, Capt. Mallory, of N. Haven, loaded with wheat, run against the s. B. Fulton, in Long Island sound, stove in the bow of the s. J. and she immediately sunk. No lives lost.

Carelessness.—At Waterloo, U. C. a man named Chris-ian Martin, lately carried some flax into his house, and aid it by the fire to dry, when it took fire, and all efforts to extinguish the flames proved unavailing. The house was burnt to the ground; and two children, who were accident

ally in the upper story asleep, lost their lives in the flames.

An ox died lately at Poughkeepsie—the man died who took off the skin, and a dozen hogs that are of the flesh. Fire in Upton, Ms .- The large two story house in U

Fire in Cyton, Ms.—The large two story house in Upton, belonging to the widow Amy Sweet and her son Robert B. Sweet, was consumed by fire March 14, with about three fourths of its valuable contents.

Fire.—The new Meeting House in Dunstable, N. H. took fire on the 3d inst. but was preserved. Damage

A Grist Milt and Turning Lathe, the property of Mr Levi Norcross, of Templeton, were consumed on the night of the 31st of March. Loss estimated at \$500. No par-

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE. Annahas OF INTEMPERANCE.

A man by the name of Bennet was killed in a tavern in Schuylkili county, on Saturday week. He was intoxicated, and made a violent assault upon two men in a tavern; a scuffle ensued, in which Hennet was thrown with such violence, that he died a few hours afterwards.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Kandall Doane, of Easthum, to Miss Eliza Sellers, of Deer Isley, Mr. John H. Megroth to Miss Caroline A. Edwards; Mr. John Timson to Miss Elizabeth Patterson; Mr. James L. F. Warren, to Miss Abipeth Patterson; Mr. James L. F. Warren, to Miss Abipeth Patterson; Mr. William Nixon, to Miss Isabella Heathcote; Mr. William Nixon, to Miss Sarah Lambord; Mr. William Doff, to Miss Mary Mair.

In Durcheater, Mr. Etenezer Kawell, to Miss Eliza Lapham.—In Watertown, Benj. Wheathand, Esq. of New-Market, N. H. to Miss Mary E. Bemis, daughter of Luke Bemis, Esq.—In Salem, Mr. Wm. Townsend, to Miss Mary Ann Chipman.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Franklin Jay, of Nantucket, to Miss Elizabeth T. Jenney, daughter of Mr. Jepthah J. of Fairhaven; Mr. David tisley to Miss Mary Ann Howard.—In Marblehead, Lieut I. Bubier, of the U. S. Navy to Miss Eliza Candier.—In Cambridge, Mr. William C. Tainter, to Miss Mary B. Hiscock.—At Analoston Island, Lt. Samuel Cooper, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Sarah Maria, daughter of Gen. John Mason.

In East Bridgewater, Mr. Levi Washburn to Miss Lydia L. Barstow of Hanson.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. William M. Bancroft, 43; Mr. James White, 78; Mrs. Hannah idard, 44; Mr. John Lee; Mr. Elisha Learnard, 62; Peter Pray, 36; Mrs. Elizabeth Crosby, 66; Mr. James Butterfield, 50; Mrs. Priscilla Schinity, 84; Mr. Elias Watts, late from St. Johns, P. R. fermerly of Cheshire, Eng.; Sarah Simpson, 26; Mr. William Herrick, 33.

In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Tileston, jr. son of Thomas Tileston, Esq. 34.—In Baverhill, Mr. William Davis, 77, one of the heroic number who fought the lattle of Benker Hill.—In Sandwich, Mr. Lemuel Pope, 84.—In Deer Isle, Mr. Thomas Small, 89.—In Edgarton, Mr. Thomas Wallace, of small pox.—In Westport, Mrs. Sarah White, 68, wife of Mr. Obed W.—In Salen, Mr. William Luscomo, 80.—In Middleborough, widow Elizabeth Sturdevant, 98.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Rachel Paddock, 58; Timothy Folger, 60.—In Brimfield, Mrs. Eliza Williams, 38.—in Pittsfield, Mr. Joseph Fairfield, 57.—In Bradford, N. H. widow Mehitabeth Thomas, 79. widow Mehitabeth Thomas, 79.

In Laneaster, Pa. Mr. John Hollman, instantly killed by falling stones, while engaged in walting up a well.

In Stoneham, March the 10th, Miss Lydia Stone, aged 17

In Stoneham, March the 10th, Miss Lydia Stone, aged 17 years, of Consumption.

In Pelham, N. H. March 5th, Mrs. Sarah Watson, nearly 94 years of age, widow of the late Mr. John Watson, formerly of Rutland, Mass.

In Paris, France, Lieut. General the Duke of Vicenza, (Caulincourt.) aged 54; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Grand Ecuyer to the Ex-Emperor Napoleon. Affairs and Grand Ecuyer to the Ex-Emperor Napoleon. After Buonaparte quarrelled with Talleyrand, Caulincourt was employed in several important missions, but was much out-generalled by Castlereagh, Metternich, and Nesselrode. He has however a great favorite of Buonaparte. Since the restoration of the Bourbons he has not been employed, but has retained the grade and pay of a Lieutenant-General. At Sea, on board brig Adriatic, Mr. Peter Williamson, of Providence, formerly mate of brig Mariner. On the 10th ult. on board brig Asaph, from Omoa, Mr. Peter Briggs, of Wiscasset, mate.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex Bible Society will be holden at the house of the Rev. Mr. Whitman, Waltham, on Wednesday the 25th inst. The Directors will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. and the Society at 11 o'clock A. M.—Public Divine Service may be expected at Rev. Mr. Whitman's meeting house in the afternoon: on which occasion a collection will be taken to aid the benevolent objects of the Society.

Samuel Sewall, Recording Sec.

April 16th, 1827.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of Old Colony Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society will be holden, in Plymouth, Rev. Mr. Freeman's church, on Wednesday, April 25. at 2 o'clock, P. M.
D. HEMESWAY, Sec.
Wareham, 18th April, 1827.

THE Summer Term at this Institution will commence on Thursday, May 3d, under the Instruction of Mr. Thouas Termer, and an Instructions as usual.—Term

will continue fourteen weeks.

MOODY STOCKMAN, Secretary.

Hampton, April 11, 1827.

MONITORIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. MONITORIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss Z. B. CHEEVER, has removed from Sudbury-St. to a very commodious room on the corner of Court and Brattle Streets, over Messrs. Simpkin's Book-store, where she unstructs Young Ladies, on the Monitorial System, in Reading, Orthography, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, History, Composition, Philosophy, &c.
Subsequent to instructions by monitors, the classes pass a daily review by the instructress, when explanations and illustrations are given. The employments of the school are also varied by several general exercises, in which all the scholars engage at once.

also varied by several general exercises, in which all the scholars engage at once.

Instructions are also given in drawing and shading maps, working lace, and other ornamental needlework. Terms from four to eight dollars per quarter.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. A. Eaton, Mr. T. B. Wait, publisher of the American Journal of Education; Dr. J. T. Flagg. 3w* April 20.

FEMALE EDUCATION-BOSTON. FEMALE EDUCATION

IN the LITERARY SEMISARY, back of St. Paul's, Common Street, are used the following Books—Juvenile Companion; Walker's Dictionary; Grimshaw's Etymology mon Street, are used the following Books—Juvenile Companion; Walker's Dictionary; Grimshaw's Etymology; Biblical Reader; Historical Reader; Classical Reader; Murray's Grammar & Exercises; Woodhridge's Geography; Willards & Woodbridge's Universal do.; Harr's Rhetoric; Dabol's & Colburn's Arithmetic; Blan's Outline of Ancient History; Grimshaw's Histories of Greece, Rome, England and the United States; Hedges' Logic; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Wilkin's Astronomy; Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy Conversations on Chemistry; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History; Comstock's Mineralogy; Euclid's Elements; and Upham's Text Book of Intellectual Philosophy. (§5)* French is taught by Mr. Berteau.

Philosophy. (35° French is taught by Mr. Herteau, and Drawing, in Water and Oil Colors, by Miss Ross.

Price of Turinos.

Common Branches \$12 per. Quarter. Higher Branches, including Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Latin, French. Drawing, and Geometry \$18 per. Quarter. No French, Drawing, and Geometry \$18 per. Quarter. deduction made for lost time.

PREPARATORY DEFARTMENT.

In an adjoining Room is a Preparatory School, consisting chiefly of Misses between six and ten years of age, for common Branches of Education and needle work. The Scholars, in this Department, are under the immediate care of Miss Davis, but are subject to the general Regulations of the Seminary, and are examined once a week in their studies by the Principal.—Tution \$6 to 10 per. Quarter.

Boston. April 2d, 1827. * J. L. BLAKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

SCHOLARS WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN in a retreed, but pleasant and healthful situation in the Country, within fifteen miles of Boston, would be glad to receive into his family three or four boys

from six to eight years old, as companions to an only son of that age, to board and instruct, and if desired, to fit for College. Inquire of A. P. Cleveland, Col. Joseph May, or of Dea. Samuel Greele, Congress Street. * April 29 NEWMAN'S SPANISH DICTIONARY. NEWMAN'S SPANISH DICTIONARY.
NEWMAN'S Dictionary of the Spanish and English
Languages, wherein the Words are correctly Explained,
agreeably to their different Meanings, and a great variety
of Terms relating to the Artis, Sciences, Manufactures,
Merchandize, Navigation and Trade, Elucidated. Second
American from the Fourth London Edition. Carefully
Revised, and enlarged by the Addition of many thousand
Words extracted from the Writings of the Most Classical
Spanish and English Authors, many of which are not to be

Words extracted from the Writings of the Most Classical Spanish and English Authors, many of which are not to be found in any other Dictionary of those Languages, and also great additions from the Dictionaries of Connelly and Hig-gins, The Spanish Academy, &c. &c. in 2 vols. Vol 1 Spanish and English. Vol. 2 English & Spanish. This Day Published by HILLIARD, GRAY & Co. April 18.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79 Washington-street, very great Assortment of Books. Among which will be and the following octavo—English editions in Boards. Gurnall's Christian Armor—2 Vols.

Gurnatt's Christian Armor—2 Vols.
Golden Treasury for the Children of God, &c. I Vol.
Lowman on the Hebrew Ritual, I Vol.
Nares' Discourses on the Three Creeds, &c. I Vol.
Markiel's Second of the Children of the Creeds, &c. I Vol. Marriot's Sermons Lord Bacon's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo. \$18, 75.

Lord Bacon's Works, 10 Vols. 8vo. \$18, 75.

Cases of Conscience.

Wilberforce's View of Christianity.

Burnett on the 39 Articles.

Harmer's Observations, 4 Vols. large type.

Bishop Hall's Contemplations, 2 Vols.

Louder's Encyclopedia of Gardening—very thick Vol.

Louder's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Do

Also—Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms, 3vo

Philadelphia—very good Edition.

April. 20.

JUST PUBLISHED. JUST PUBLISHED.

A SERMON by Rev. Dr. BERCHER, entitled "The government of God desirable."—Seventh edition. For late by Hilbard, Gray & Co.; Crocker & Brewster; and James Loring.

James Loring.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

The CHRISTIAN VISITANT; or Religious Miscellany. No. 2, for March and April.

Convenys.—Introductory Remarks, Spring, Penitential, Theory and Practice, Meckness and Gentleness of Christ, Matrimonial Duties, Parental Duties, Parental Influence, Presence of Deity, A Seromo on Sourtual Influence, Observations on Frayer. Juvenile Department.—Address to Children; Harrot and her Coura, or Prejudies overcome. Miscellaneous.—Wisdom of God in the silvation of men; Ardor of youth; Contrast; Early Fame; Randing and Conversation; Vain Thoughts; Devotion in Childing and Conversation; Vain Thoughts; Devotion in Child-Sunday Schools; tion of men; Ardor of youth; Contrast; Farry Fame; Francis and Conversation; Vain Thoughts; Devotion in Childhood. Intelligence.—Intemperance; Sunday Schools; Colonization Soc.; French Colonization; African Colony. Published once in two months, by N. S. SIMPRIES & Co. Court-afreet, at \$1, per year in advance, \$1,50 at the end of the seven support of the seven supp

TWO PEWS in Hanover Church (Dr. Beecher's) both are well situated on the lower floor, south side, and are now let to occupants for the Tax and interest. Price of one, \$175, and of the other \$250. Inquire of CROCKER & April 0.

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEUN. PAINTED by the celebrated DAVID, is now open to the ublic, in the spacious Hall over the New Market.

The Picture is 32 feet long by 22 high, and occupied the

The Picture is 32 seet long by 22 mgn, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price 12 1-2 cents to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from S.A. M. till 9. P. M.

HAS removed from SA. M. till 9. P. M.

JOHN ADAMS

HAS removed from Charlestown Square to No. 2 Union Street, Boston, where he has for sale a good and extensive assortment of HARD WARE 4- CUTLERY received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool.—Also—for sale Boston, South Boston and Chelmsford Window Glass at the Manufacturers' prices—20 Casks English Fine Nails.

April 29.

HOUSE IN ANDOVER TO LET THE House now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Carter, near the Theological Institution and Academy, and well calculated for a boarding-house or for a genteel family, will be to let the last of May. Inquire of Sawlet Farrar.

Andorer, March 28, 1827.

Which received the Worcester Prize at William College, last autumn, written by Mr. JUDAH ELY

of Buffalo county, N. Y.

Temperance was an eminent virtue in the foundation of our country's greatness. Their examples, like their laws, were salutary. Christianity and knowledge were the pillars on which they endeavored to erect the mighty fabric of great empire. These they guarded with vestal care. Without these a Republic cannot long exist, and nothing sooner or more effectually un-dermines their foundation than intemperance. Where this foe finds unresisted admission into any country, its destruction is approaching rapidly, and intestine division or external concussion will scarcely be needed to complete its ruin.

That untiring watchfulness against this enemy of all that is desirable in an individual or munity, which characterized the first ages of our country, has gradually relaxed, till almost every vestige is effaced, excepting what remains in our statute books. And even the wholesome regulations they enjoin, are rendered, by pre-vailing customs, and public opinion, little more than a dead letter. A comparison between the present and the earlier ages of our country as to the temperance of its inhabitants, affords a melcontrast. Then the introduction into a town of "a whole barrel of spirits" roused the people and the magistrates. Now the importation of hundreds of cargoes and the domestic distillation annually of about a million of barrels, causes no alarm. Twenty years ago there were in this country about thirty thousand distilleries. I they have since multiplied in a ratio equal to the increase of population, which supposition is pro-I the fact, there are now at least fifty thousand of these sources of misery and death.
The aggregate quantity of spirituous liquors used annually in this country is about forty millions of gallons, one fifth of which is imported. Such a vast consumption of ardent liquors cannot but effect the national health. For they create diseases and diminish sensorial power; or muscular And children usually inherit at least in a measure the maladies and diseases of their parents. The offspring of feeble and enervated parents do not possess the robust health and corporeal vigor of those descended from parents who are temperate and healthy. How often do we hear the remark that young persons of the present age are not as healthy and athletic as their forefathers. I believe the truth of this observation is generally credited. I have never known any attempt to disprove it. A gentleman of accurate observation, of excellent sense, and of unimpeachable attachment to our institutions, who had enjoyed distinguished opportunities for judging, informed the writer that those from a country where the high duties on distilled spirits nearly prohibi the use of them to a vast majority of its population were capable of performing more labor public work where they were employed, and could longer endure muscular exertion than the Amer-icans associated with them. We are compelled to admit this general fact, however humbling it may be to our national pride. If the youth of the present age have as much strength and health and as fair prospects for longevity as their ances ors, let the fact be shown, and let others with selves have the satisfaction of believing it. otherwise, let the cause which is producing a de-terioration of the public health be ascertained and removed. That cause is INTEMPERANCE. Can twelve hundred thousand barrels of ardent spirits be drank every year in this country without injuring the nation's health? It is impossi-Such an unnatural use of inehriating liquors must impair public health as well as pubhe morals. Such thoughtless and ruinous profusion must inevitably induce not only a dimuni tion of national health, but operate also on multitudes as a remote or proximate cause of premature death. It has been ascertained from the registers of the society of the Friends, that, as a conequence of their temperance one half of all those that are born live to the age of forty-seven years; whereas Dr. Price tells us that of the general population of London more than one e born die under three years." § number of lives annually destroyed by this vice in our own country is thought to be incre than ten thousand, and the number of persons who are diseased, distressed and impoverished by it to be more than two hundred thousand." "One half the male population of the United States are supsound and accurate judges to die from diseases induced by spirituous liquors; and this alarming state of things is increasing."

That our country appears to be prosperous is beyond a doubt. But many a tree appears flourishing and strong, whose heart is decayed and whose inside is hollowness. It matters not that it is beautiful in its proportions, that its circum-ference enlarges, that its branches and foliage are green, for the progress of time will demon-strate what the partial beholder would not otherwise admit, that its magnitude is deceptive, its vitality is gone and its strength is but weakness. Many a man has acquired a love of intoxicating liquors from which he is suspecting no harm, be lieving it controllable by his choice. But in the form of a friend he has admitted an invincible enemy, and before his suspicion of danger is awakened, he is bound in a spell which he cannot resist, his destiny is sealed and his ruin begun. Once he was temperate, and by letting spirits entirely alone, he might have so remained; but like a rock tumbling from the brow of a mountain, he can easily begin the downward progress, but to stop is not in his power; every thing is de-stroyed in his fearful descent till at length his immortal soul, which might have been a polished stone in the heavenly edifice, makes the last, awful, irrecoverable plunge. I tremble lest awful, irrecoverable plunge. I tremble lest such be the fate of my country; lest it has already lapsed so far as to have lost the power of self command, unwilling to be reformed by others and morally unable to reform itself. Where shall reformation commence? Where it is most need-That cannot be expected. A temperate man that has been a drunkard is almost a miracle.

Will our General Government erect around us the dykes and barriers of defence against this increasing deluge of liquid fire? That govern-ment can in reality do nothing to which the will of the people is opposed; and if it could, it lacks the disposition of reform. Let the crowd of altars a infamously erected to Bacchus in the very temple of our national liberty say, what hope or rather what despair arises to us from that quarter.

Will the State Legislatures stay the ravages of this desolating plague? Let the steady progress of intemperance in every State of the Union, corrupting and demoralizing the people, whose breath the Legislatures are, reply. Let execu-tive communications answer, which rank distilleries en masse among our greatest public bles-

Nate to Dr. Porter's Sermon on intemperance.

† It has been usually estimated higher; the lowest estimate I have seen is 33,000,000, eight of which are imported.—Ch. Spec. Darwin. § Med. Intel.
Report of A. Society for promotion of temperance.

American Advertiser. When the writer was at Washington, the lobbies and loaded with liquors of every name, attended by both sexes of all ages and colours, white, black, red, and every shade between. A coloured priestess had the horrible audaelty to steal up to my side on my first entrance. take hold. boaled with liquors of every name, attended by both sexes loaded with liquors of every name, attended by both sexes of all ages and colours, white, black, red, and every shade between. A coloured priestess had the horrible audaeity to steal up to my side on my first entrance, take hold of my arm and whisper in my ear, Horrendum et infandum.

The income of her Senators, at least of some of them according to Gibbon was annually, nearly two tons of gold.

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**Each Company of the printed Report of the Society for the prevention of pauperism. about 15:22.

sings,†† or recommend a repeal of existing taxes with the avowed purpose of holding out induce-ments for their enlargement & multiplication.‡‡

Will the ministers of religion interpose the sa-credness of their services between their country and this horrible desolation? Our hope from them if we look at facts, is extinguished in dark ness. Exertions to stand against this fiery floor resemble personal resistance to the burning tor-rents of Etna or Vesuvius. There appears much hazard with nothing certain but defeat. Their duty and their interest seem to militate. gard to their families appears incompatible with tidelity to God and their country. But since the welfare of this land demands it, let them be clothd with divine panoply and with a self-devotion the the patriotism of the ancient Roman leap fearlessly into the gulf. This might prove the salvation of their country. It would revive di-minished confidence, and if it excited against them the heatility of the left. them the hostility of the bad, it would secure them the respect and friendship of the good. If they could be persuaded unitedly to engage in this service, and inflexibly pertinacious with their whole soul combat this heaven defying, crime producing, hell peopling, tyrant, we might hope that such an unheard of conflict would terminate in their favor. If they should be faithful the contest would of course be obstinate, and numbers would fall before it, who might console themselves with the thought that they were in the act of obedience to a great captain, that they were suffering in the field of Christian duty and fell in the defence of their country. Of such a union of the clergy we can indulge no hope.— For vast multitudes of our citizens are employed in importing, distilling, vending and retailing this soul-destroying article, whose eyes are open to the miseries and crimes it causes, who are quite willing to appease their consciences by ex-tending in a hand stained with "blood of the poor innocents," a portion of their accursed gains to the service of that religion which declares drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Hundreds of thousands more are so in love with this delicious poison that they would dismiss a minister who declaimed against it. Their hostility must of course be aroused against him who should perseveringly use his utmost exertions to keep from them an indulgence, which, be the consequence what it may, they a: bent to enjoy. A large proportion of our whole efficient population are thus invincibly attached to this pernicious bane by thirst of gold or love of pleasure. He must be possessed of a martyr's faith who can step out in defiance of public opinion usly resist a monster whom no one vet has resisted successfully; and who by so do We indeed acc in charac

ing will render those his enemies on whom both himself and his family are dependent for an ad libitum maintenance. The clergy de not, because they dare not attack this Moloch of power, pollike the Priest and the Levite, & " pass by to the other side" of the Atlantic with the superabundance of our Neptune-loving, trumpet-tongued charity. We strive to overthrow the Juggercharity. We strive to overthrow the Jugger-naut of Orissa, whose car crushes to death fewer in an age than this Christian Juggernaut destroys in a year with every complication of tortures, which yet cannot obtain one attention from the proud splendor of our itinerating benevolence. We avert our eyes from this blood faced monster, whose libations are of orphan's tears, whose mu-sic is the moan of remature widowhood, and on whose altar about thirty victims daily bleed as the proportion of our country to the 'Until clergymen derive their support from hands not polluted with the ugly smutch' §§ of intemperance, the pulpit will continue to slumber over this most horrid and desolating of all abomina-But you are told my countrymen that the press

is the palladium of your liberties, that the press will save you. The assumption is gratuitous. Where did the press ever save a nation? The press, like every thing else in this country speaks the mind of the people, and is under their con-It has no power but such as the people Its agency depends on their volition How then can it reform a nation unwilling to be reformed? How can it give sobriety to the most intemperate people that ever existed? Has not intemperance been for many years continually increasing? How much longer, how much more must it increase before the press begins to exert its restraining energy? How much lower must we descend in the scale of national degradation efore we feel its elevating power? If the preshad not hitherto exerted with effect its control ing agency, what pledge can it give that it will hereafter do it? If this engine was ineffectual at first to prevent or repair the breach, how can it restore the foundations which as the current of inemperance grows stronger are every year more and more swept away? The press has not been adequate to the control, much less will it be to the extirpation of the evil. If it does not stay us in ward course, what rational hope does it afford of its efficiency to recover this nation from its degenerate condition to its pristine temperance, and the present inhabitants, or their pos-terity, to the health, corporeal vigor, and lon The press reveals gevity of their forefathers? the past, not the future. It makes no promises. Much less can it promise to protect and preserve nation awfully and increasingly intemperate. If this nation so continues, and yet preserves its liberties and its privileges, it will be an anomaly in history. Such an event is in opposition to all past experience. But if the press be in truth friendly to the perpetuity of our institutions, and really hostile to this iniquitous pestilence which vastly more endangers them than Africo-American bayonets, or than all the canaon of Europe, if it be really willing to sound an alarm that shall ring through a nation's cars, let that friendship be evinced. Tell the great Emporium which expends, if her own statement be true, \$5,000 daily to purchase wretchedness and pollution, and poverty and crime, || -tell every American from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Boston to Missouri that persevering in our present habits we shall be ruined,—that elegance in literature, & refinement in the arts, did not save Greece, that the wealth of the world could not save Rome, ¶¶ & that a happy form of government will not save us without temperance; demonstrate the absurdity of applying. for defence against the militant extremes of heat and cold, to this Protean god, under whose stupifying influence some are every year left to be stiffened in frost or immolated in flames. Repeat till it cannot be forgotten what Pluturch has said, of all the destreyers of nerves health and life this is the greatest;" and I have no doubt but it has broken down more constitutions, brought on more distempers, and sent more people to an ear-ly grave, than all the other vices of the world inited; and the memorable words of a later sage, all the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the HUMAN RACE, nor alienate so much PROP-ERTY as drunkenness."*** Expose the folly of building continually alms-houses, poor-he

of educating the rising generation to fill them; the Gov. Shultz's last message to the Legislature of Pa.

the Gov. Wolcott's message to the Conn. Legis. some 3
or 5 years ago. The pretence was exportation.

Source Task; applied to clerical hands guilty of bribery.

work-houses, hospitals, asylums, refuges, bride-

wells, treadmills, prisons and penitentiaries, and

of lavishing millions for the cure of the evil, and

doing nothing to remove the cause.

Let gentlemen of the bar repeat with a voice of thunder, what has been often said that "three fourths of all the crimes committed are through the influence of spirituous liquors," "two thirds of those now paupers, are made so by intemperance." And let not the "sacra fames auri" prevent the execution of that summary justice upon this flint hearted instigator to criminal deeds which an injured country demands. Drag out this overgrown giant, and hurl at him the stone of extermination. The evils he has done this country deserve not only redress but vengeance. Let those guilty of drunkenness undergo civil disabilities like that in Spain, where formerly a man convicted of drunkenness was legally incapacitated to give testimony in a court of justice. Let every means be devised to pour contempt on in-temperance, and let the bodies of the suicidal wretches, who persevere, be delivered over for dissection. Thus might the innocent sleep in safety, which never can be the case, till materials for the surgeon's knife are provided by legislative

Let clergymen, if it be hazardous to attack the nonster singly, rally their united strength for the neounter. So might they divide the odium and encounter. danger and multiply the effect. And let us re-member if we wish for privileges we should try

to deserve them.

Dr. Rush has written well on the evils and prevention of intemperance. But as these evils continually increase, might not medical gentlemen make in addition such plain, particular, and fre quent statements of its effects as would induce cor porate and legislative bodies to act on this sub-ject with efficiency and decision? Intemperance will never be subdued but by prevention. As this is the most deathful of all the diseases which infest this country, the humanely generous pro-prietor of the American Medical Recorder, will pardon the intimation of a theme for one of his annual prize essays. Vaccination demonstrates hat the prevention as well as the cure of diseases belongs not inappropriately to the medical art.

A distinguished physician has mentioned the ise of tobacco as one cause of intemperance, since t vitiates the taste and renders the most natural. simple and wholesome, drinks unpalatable. Parents should therefore seasonably and earnestly dissuade their children from an unnecessary use

The prepossessions and antipathies of children are easily formed and rendered durable Mothers especially should be reminded of the vast importance of instilling into the minds of their tender offspring a love of natural simplicity and temperance; should teach them to abhor and resist firmly yet courteously the noxious superflui-ties which fashion prescribes, should inspire them with a perpetual jealousy of the first approaches of intemperance, should disclose to them the aluring insidiousness of its beginnings, only to bite at the last like a serpent and sting like an adder. hould fill them with dread of tippling those suburbs of hell, and should stamp their re entive memories with views as awful, if possible is reality of the tremendous consequences of yield ing in the least to this poverty-creating, ruining, soul-damning sin. But after all that can be done by the friends of temperance to excite parents to perform this duty to their offspring To remedy, in some gree, this neglect, teachers of common and other schools should be encouraged to address the children and youth, whose morals and manners are committed to their care, on this awfully interesting theme; to hold up for their imitation the temperance of the father of his country, and the shining examples of eminently good men of past ages and illustrate with affectionate earnest ness at least every week the advantages of sobri-ety, and the wretcheduess and miseries of intemperance. And it seems not unworthy of legisla ive dignity to dictate a familiar and pertinent address to the rising hope of the community re lative to this momentous subject, a subject which their welfare and that of the state are alike leeply involved, and require instructors either to place it in their hands, or to read it to them stat-For our youth are caught by the monster of intemperance in vast numbers like fishes in a

dreaming that danger is nigh till they are unable to escape. Agricultural societies might promote the ob ject by proposing premiums for farms which are cultivated without the use of ardent spirits. As drunkenness does not exist where the vine flourshes, its cultivation is especially worthy of their attention, and that of other patrietic associations and individuals. Our climate and soil are so va-rious that the culture of it would, at least in some sections, be attended with highly probable suc ress. It may be well to reflect that only a few years since, eight bags of cotton, which article now constitutes the chief stable of our country were seized in Liverpool as a product not of American growth. The current thrives and bears wine made from it is like most other wines an auxiliary of temperance, and in general a good substitute for ardent spirits, it ought to be more cul-Fruits of every kind ought to be cultivated, because they are friendly to temperance. and tend to cherish a natural taste perhaps as powerfully as the poisonous plant before men-tioned tends to prevent it. The love of fruit is not generally united with a thirst for ardent

spirits. A greater number and far greater variety of tracts on this subject ought to be put into circu-lation. They should be adapted and addressed to every class of the community, especially to its younger members. The English to resist the invasion of the Spanish armada dispersed plates and pictures of the instruments of torture which were said to have been on board of it. History informers of a people, who occasionally took their childee a slave in a state of intoxication, that they might imbibe a strong aversion to it from so odious a sight. Tract societies might publish re-presentations of the effects of ardent spirits, annexing brief notices in prose and poetry descrip-tive, preceptive, or satirical. These if rightly conducted might induce a just and inextinguish able antipathy in the minds of thousands of children against an improper use of intoxicating li-

The prevention of intemperance is a theme which demands the aid of poetry. A large pro-portion of our favourite national ballads, and of our military naval and nautical songs intimate that drinking freely, at least occasionally, is mark of patriotism and an expression of attach ment to the country. The influence of poetry ought in this respect to be reversed. The efforts of Cowper, Montgomery and some other of the poets of Great Britain have had a very powerful and salutary influence in exciting th of that nation and government to the evils of slavery and of lotteries. Their success is well known. The same course ought to be pursued in this coun-

try to remove the evils of intemperance.

At least one newspaper similar in design to the National Philanthropist should be established in every considerable city.

Funds for annual prize essays on the prevention of intemperance ought to be placed in many Colleges. Thus would a great number of the ablest pens be brought annually to this subject, and we might hope that at last the attention of the nation would be aroused. This mode commends itself to ladies and matrons who might by this means unobtrusively redress the wrongs of suffering humanity. Thousands of their sex are

condemned to languish through life devoid of hope through the intemperance of others, & to die a thousand deaths before death relieves them. These evils can not be at once removed, but ought to be prevented by a skilful and judicious anticipa-tion. The name of a valued friend might be perpetuated by the fund, which annual interest appropriated in books or a medal by the faculty college to the successful competitor would ex cite and reward the efforts of genius. Thus would it continue to produce yearly wholesome fruit for the healing of this nation, long after the hands which planted it had mouldered to dust.

Let the whole moral strength of the nation be arrayed against the evil. Let a petition be presented to congress with a million of names fo ncrease of duties on imported spirits, and an excise on such as are of domestic distillation. Let the sums for licences be increased. Let the money thus raised be appropriated to promote inter nal improvement, or education, or some other object as shall be most popular. Let not a moment be lost. Let our Doctors show their skill & prowses in fighting against the monster of intemperace. Let them unite & resist the alarming invasion and expel a common enemy. God and our country demand it. Let teachers and mothers especially show to their tender charge, how every tep of this remorseless friend is in crime, and impurity, and cruelty, and blood, till boiling passion shake their little frames, till they are nerved to hold in the conflict the dagger of defence and defi ance; for this hell engendered tyrant, if he ever dies, must be stabbed by infant hands. Let every patriot and every Christian lend instantly his ut most efforts to this service. Let every friendly heart be engaged, & every generous arm exerted till, at length, belaboured on all sides, this Christian Abaddon shall be overthrown and curse th earth no longer with his existence. PRO PATRIA.

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THE term of 24 weeks for the ensuing season will conmence on Monday, April 20th.—Miss Fiske, the Principal, informs the public that the usual Exercises in the English studies will be taught; likewise the Latin, Indian, French and Spanish languages, in which Miss M. B. Warn is Teacher, Miss E. P. WITHINGTON teacher in Music. is Teacher, Miss E. F. Hilliand of accent in Music.— Pupils are not to exceed 45 in number at any one time. The buildings belonging to the Establishment are so constructed as to accommodate the school. Boarding for 24 pupils—four rooms in an apartment of 17 feet, two in a smaler one. The above number can be accommodated convenience to the family, with comfort and improv

BOARDING SCHOOL.

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MR. VALENTING SCHOOL.

MR. VALENTINE, will commence the Spring quater of his Boarding School, in Northborough, Mass. or Monday, April 23.—Scholars will board with their instructor, and receive every accommodation that may be desire ble. Boys will be instructed, in the various branches of the Scholar Language acceptants. the English Language, together with the French. The Misses will also be taught the same branches, and with the assistance of a Lady, will be instructed in various kinds of Needlayard. Painting for

assistance of a Lauy, which was been supported by the support of t erms—For tuition, board, washing, &c.
Refer to—
Rev. Daniel Sharp,
Rev. Paul Dean,
Samuel Dorr, Esq.
Chas. P. Sunner, Esq.
Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,
Rev. Warren Fay,
Rev. Henry Jackson,
Sw town.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY.

THE Academy in Haverhill, Mass. will be opened for the reception of pupils of both sexes on the first of May next. Mr. Oliver Carlton, an experienced Instructs, and recently a Tutor at DartmouthCollege will be the Preceptor. The female apartment will be under the care of Mass. Hall, who is well qualified as a Preceptress. The coursed Instruction will be the same usually pursued in Academies. Tuition §4 a term. Genteel Board may be obtained at from §150 to \$2 per. Week. Haverhill is 30 miles from Boston, and has a constant communication by Stages with the large town. It is distinguished for its pleasant and healthful situation. Reference may be made to Mr. Thomas Weat, Boston, or to the Clergymen of Haverhill.

For the Trustees, J. W. Dungan. Haverhill, March 28, 1827.

PITTSFIELD SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES THIS Institution will be opened early this season, on new and extensive plan. The design of it is to educate oung Ladies for the higher walks of usefulness tability-and the Directors intend, and have made tability—and the Directors intend, and have made provision for this purpose, that every advantage shall be afforded
which will be subservient to this object. Rev. ELIARIN
PHELPS, Principal of the "Female Classical Seminary"
at Brookfield, has been invited to take the charge of it as
Principal, and has accepted the invitation.—The reputation
of Mr. PHELPS, as a Clergyman, is well known in NewEngland, and his superior qualifications, as an instructor
of Young Ladies, are attested by gentlemen of high standing
in the community, and by the extraordinary interests. in the community, and by the extraordinary successeminary at Brookfield, while under his care. He Seminary at Brookheld, while under his care. He will be assisted by one Gentleman and several accomplished Ladies, all of whom have had experience as teachers, and the whole course of instruction will be thorough, systematic, and practical. The Seminary is entirely distinct from the High School for ladis, and is designed for young ladies exclusively. The Seminary is to be divided into Departments, and each Department into Classes—and the whole to be surrounded to the systematical and the state of the systematical states.

ranged as to secure to each young lady the whole adv ranged as to secure to each young lady the whole advantage of her own talents, industry and application. Instruction will be given in all the branches of a literary, scientific, and polite education, including ornamental Needle-Work, Painting, Music, and the French Language. Full courses of Lectures will be given in Chemistry, Botany, and Min-

eralogy.
Tuition, per Quarter, from French, Music,

Painting, (which is performed out of School) 2,50
Needle-Work, do. 2,00
Board, exclusive of washing, &c. from \$1,50 to 2,00
A spacious and elegant Brick House, of three stories, his A spaceous and elegant Brick House, of three stories, his been erected, opposite to the Seminary, for the use of the Principal and his family, who has also provided genteeland extensive accommodations for bourding. Those who may choose to board with him, will be regarded as members of his family—will receive the special attention and care of his lady in regard to their health, exercise, visits, dresset, —will be familiarly associated with the assistant teacher, and no many will be appret to report refer to the structure please. and no pains will be spared to render their situation ant and agreeable. Particular attention to morals

ant and agreeable. Particular attention to morals, manners, and general deportment, will at all times be paid.

The Spring Term will commence the 25th of April next.
Reference may be made to the Principal, or to either of the
Directors, whose names are annexed.

By order of the Directors, Ruffus W. Balley,
Joshah Hooker, Sec'y.

Henry C. Brown, Lemnel Pomeroy, Samuel M.
McKay, Calvin Martin, Henry H. Childs, John H.
Childs, John B. Root, Thomas A. Gold, Ezekiel R.
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SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MR. A. MAYNARD, of Princeton, county of Worcester, purposes opening a private School for Boys on the 1st of May next, where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Surveying, History, Physics Sc. Arithmetic, English Gramma, Veolga Arithmetic, English Gramma, Veolga Arithmetic, See Parents wishing to send their sons, are referred to Dea. Proctor, Dock-square, Dort. H. Eldridge, No. 57, Washington-street, Boston, and Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, washing, &c. from \$1.50, to \$2, per week, according to age.

3w* April 5.

SCHOOL.

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed his School to Franklis Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street, will instruct Classes in Sacred Music, evenings, a term of two months from the first of April.—Also,—the afternoons of Thursday and Saturday, each week; Permanship and Aritheric, four afternoons or week. Lessons given other hours, to four afternoons per week. Lessons given other accommodate individuals and Classes. CARDS ness or visiting.—Diplomas, and Ornamental wriany kind, written in the best style on reasonable Enquire for particulars at the Hall.

March 28th, 1827. 6w N. D. Go

N. D. GOULD.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-to wit: L. S. District of Massachusetts—to to BE it remembered, that on the fiveenth day A.D. 1827, in the fifty-first year of the Independe United States of America, Mark Newman, of the triet, has deposited in this Office the title of a right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the woing, to wit: Analysis of the Principles of Rhelivery as applied in Reading and Speaking. By Porter, D.D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetor eminary, Andover. In conformity to the Act Seminary, Andover. In conformity to the Act of gress of the United States, entitled an Act for the agement of Learning, by securing the copies of Ma and Books to the authors and proprietors of such oing the times therein mentioned; and also an Act and act and also an Act of the authors and proprietors of such copies and Act of the Act of t

Clerk of the District of Massac HAPPY RECONCILIATION. JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORISG, 122, Washington Street. The Banks of the Irelast Sectish Tale illustrating the Happy Reconciliation Family, and the power of religious truth. By the autof Helen of the Glen. With a frontispiece. In the professional street of Helen of the Glen.

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Whoever is checked in the slippery paths of vice, claimed and restored, may become thoughful, wire useful member of society.

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